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Historical Sketch of
Lisbon, Conn.

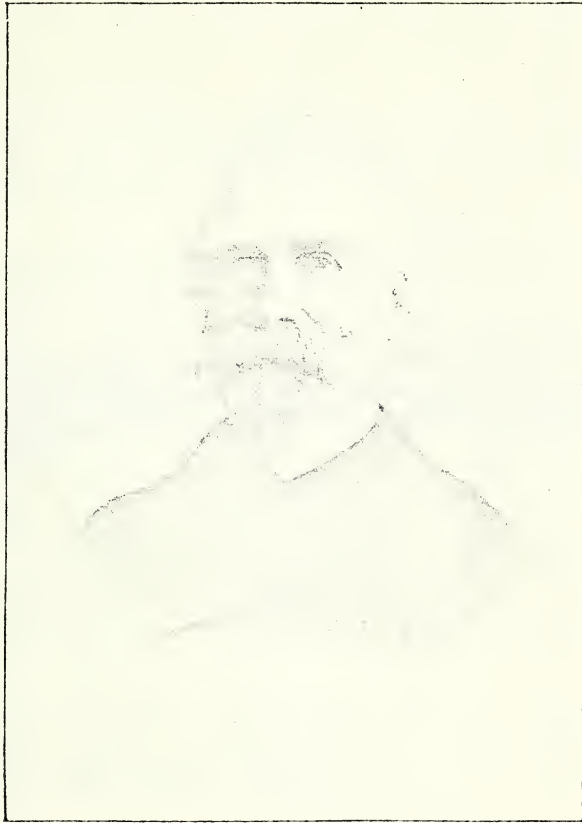
From 1786 to 1900

BY
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HENRY FITCH BISHOP, D.D.S.

Thanks are due to Mr. Calvin Duane Bromley, present Town Clerk of Lisbon, for giving free access to all records, and to the late Rev. R. M. Chipman, whose unpublished manuscript contained much valuable data.

H. F. B.

PREFACE.

In looking up the records of Lisbon's history, one finds very little help in any written historical descriptions thus far published. The explanation is to be found that she is so unimportant relatively with her larger sister towns. She has had a small, contracted territory, a sparse population, and a short period of existence since she was incorporated into a separate town in 1786. This necessarily makes but a brief sketch of history when all of it is collected for publication.

Barker's "Historical Collections," published in 1837, speaking "of all the towns in Connecticut," describing their geography, soil, inhabitants, churches, and manufacturing interests, gives about as good a description of Lisbon as is found anywhere, but it is only a half-page record.

Hurd's "History of New London County," published in 1882, gives Lisbon's boundaries as follows: "On the north by Canterbury, Windham County, east by Griswold, south by Preston, west by Norwich and Sprague." It only gives us two of its early settlers, "James Burnham, admitted as a settler in 1710," and "Benjamin Burnham, admitted as a settler in 1726."

Having had a difficult task in research for genealogical information the last few years (with imperfect and fragmentary records), the writer has deemed it a fitting service to render his native town to more conveniently arrange for observation and preservation its records; that hereafter students looking up family history may be greatly helped in finding what is needed, if it exists. Lisbon has a large representative body scattered through the States of the Union, descendants of her noble stock, who have to come back to her for biographical and genealogical family history. They have often turned away in despair that they could find so little to enlighten them.

That delightful historical writer and author, Dr. Hale, of Boston, says, speaking of writers: "For one, I am much obliged to anybody who tries to make it easy for me to read," and again he makes the following memorandum: "N. B. When you know anything worth knowing, which few other people know, write it down at once."

If I have failed to fulfil the idea of the first quoted paragraph, as doubtless I have, may I not hope in some small measure to rescue some facts which would have been otherwise lost to posterity? The effort has cost me much thought, time, and labor, to which my townsmen are welcome if they will but look lightly upon my failure to have made a more interesting and perfect sketch.

HENRY F. BISHOP, D.D.S.

CHAPTER I.

It is the intention of the writer to give herewith a short historical sketch of Lisbon, both before and after its incorporation as a town in 1786—down to the present time.

Its history prior to its incorporation as a separate town was identified wholly within the town of Norwich.

Its importance was duly appreciated by the people of that venerable town, Norwich, which gave abundant evidence of her esteem for the worthy inhabitants of this part of her territory, sharing with them the responsibilities of conducting their government, seeking the most eminent and efficient talent among her best citizens in all their councils to meet the trying times of the period of our revolutionary war. The situation of this active territory of Norwich and vicinity was peculiar; so closely connected with the exposed city of New London on the one side (causing therefore anxiety and fear), and of Lebanon on the other side, where "Brother Jonathan" (Washington's friend) lived, thereby giving hope and encouragement to the inhabitants, who had already been struggling for life and liberty with King George the Third for many previous years.

This part of Norwich quite distinguished herself by her patriotism; she enrolled upon her records some quite eminent officers and soldiers in our revolutionary war, some of whom never lived to see the glorious results which came out of their devotion to their country for which they gave their precious lives.

Reviewing Lisbon for its hundred years' existence as a town, is not so much a task of searching its town records for its history; as to take up its ecclesiastical parishes and give them a fair view of their important influences upon the inhabitants of the said town. Nearly all prominent men and persons of influence in those days were actively connected with their local churches in that early period of our history.

Thus necessarily we must take into view these component parts from which Lisbon's antecedents had already existed, and from which it was possible to create and make a new town from the Norwich societies. Newent and Hanover were familiar names before Lisbon was known, or had any significance in this locality.

The historian of Norwich relates that in 1718 sixteen persons enrolled among its inhabitants were denoted "Farmers settled in ye crotch of ye Rivers," but these families of farmers, which included women, children, servants, and helpful mechanics, must have numbered at least sixty, or even more than seventy people. These settlers had now come to a conviction that they needed an assembly for

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column is the number of trials, the second column is the number of correct responses, and the third column is the percentage of correct responses.

Number of Trials	Number of Correct Responses	Percentage of Correct Responses
10	8	80%
20	15	75%
30	22	73%
40	28	70%
50	35	70%
60	42	70%
70	48	69%
80	55	69%
90	62	69%
100	68	68%

The results show that the percentage of correct responses increases as the number of trials increases, but it levels off after about 50 trials. This suggests that the subject is learning the task and reaching a plateau of performance.

public worship, and were willing and ready to make appropriate efforts to secure one near their own homes. So in May of the year 1718 a petition was presented to the Colonial Legislature bearing the following names:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| THOMAS WALBRIDGE, | WILLIAM ADAMS, |
| SAMUEL BISHOP, | NATHANIEL DEAN, |
| JOSIAH REED, | JOSEPH READ, |
| WILLIAM REED, | JOHN BISHOP, |
| DANIEL LONGBOTTOM, | ISAAC LARANCE, |
| ELIEZER JEWETT, | ISAAC LARANCE, Jr., |
| DAVID KNIGHT, | SAMUEL LOTHROP, |
| DAVID KNIGHT, Jr., | JOHN READ, |
| GEORGE ROOD, | SAMUEL COY, |
| JOHN LAMB, | JEREMIAH TRACY, |
| SAMUEL ROOD, | FRANCIS TRACY, |
| JABESH ROOD, | WILLIAM WALBRIDGE, |
| JOHN BACON, | TIMOTHY ALLEN. |
| MOSES HAGGET, | |

The humble petition of the farmers on the Northeasterly part of Norwich called the Crotch of the River, to the Honorable General Assembly, now sitting.

“WHEREAS our habitations have been, by the Providence of God, very remote from the place of public worship, not only by reason of the distance, but by reason of a great river, which is not only difficult, but at all time dangerous to cross, and for which reason we have obtained liberty from the town to be a distinct society from them. We, whose names are underwritten with the rest of our inhabitants do humbly pray this honorable General Assembly will grant us the liberty of being a distinct society from them of the town plot, so as to call and settle an orthodox minister to be with us and to dispense to us the ordinances of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. If we may have your establishment of us in the capacity of a society so as to have the liberty and benefit of the law to advantage us to maintain a minister and we hope we shall improve the same to the honor of God and to our spiritual profit. We, the subscribers do humbly pray for your favorable answer to this our petition.”

The reply came as follows:

“At a general Assembly holden in Hartford, in his Majesty’s colony of Connecticut in New England on Thursday, the 8th day of May in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George, King of Great Britain, etc., A. D. 1718.—Upon consideration of the farmers inhabiting between the rivers Quinabaug and Shou-tucket on the Northeasterly part of the town of Norwich: This Assembly do now grant to the said farmers the liberty and privilege of a parish and society by and of themselves within the said town of Norwich for the settling, upholding and maintaining the public wor-

ship of God amongst them, with all such liberties, powers and privileges as other societies and congregations in this colony generally have and do enjoy by law; always provided that the said farmers bear their proportionable charges in the town until they have procured an orthodox minister among them."

Thus was constituted the third ecclesiastical society in Norwich called "The North East Society," but no dates, no records earlier than the 5th of March, 1734, can be found of it officially, although established in 1718. It may be well to observe here that the early custom of our ancestors when they settled the country was to form these associations as time advanced and they felt the need of them. Thus Parish societies ante-dated the church organizations often times—yet were supposed to be harmonious and to be consulted whenever any important questions were to be decided, such as the settlement of a minister or pastor among them to preach to them; the Parish might not always acquiesce with the choice of the Church for a candidate, which awkward situation would show this double-headed authority at times to be quite inconvenient.

Norwich proprietors lost no time in endowing the new Parish with lands for its minister's aid. Their appropriations made the first month by the records are as follows: "Land belonging to the *ministry* in the crotch of the river Quena Bauge and Shoutuckett in Norwich. Item forty-three acres beginning at a stone by a run of water on the south side of ye road against John Bacon's house," &c., &c., "which further describes as abutting westerly on Comons fifty-eight rods, &c., &c., and thence by land of Joseph Read and easterly to road or highway to ye first corner.

Laid out May, 1718.

J. C. HUNTINGTON, Saml. Lothrop.

We find also another record of a deed laid out of forty-five acres, lying in the place called Wales on the east side of Shoutuckett River—with bounds recorded—abutting westerly upon Joseph Roaths (Roads?)

Laid out 1718.

JAMES HUNTINGTON, } *Committee.*
BENAJAH BUSHNELL, }

The above imperfectly represents the very vague descriptions of their plots of land, but are noticed here to show the generous and fair spirit of the people of Norwich toward her out-lying townsmen in the North East Society.

We see that Wales is one of the old abandoned names once known to Lisbon's early locality. On its eastern side Pabaquamsque was the name for that part located where Jeremiah Tracy's estate was just below Jewett City,—not long since owned by Dr. Rockwell of Norwich. Wequonmic was on the west another name known locally. These names, however, were soon lost by those legally established by the colonial assembly.

"January 17th, 1720. In town meeting ordered that if the Perkinses at their return from Boston do not bring with them a minister to preach in the crotch of the river or satisfy the select men, they

shall have one speedily, the rate-makers shall put them into the (Norwich First Society) minister's rates."

Whether a minister was then brought or not cannot be said. It appears that one seasonably came, and that an edifice for worship was soon erected. "By over exertion in the effort the energies of the people were strained." They sought aid from the Legislature thus:

"To the Honorable, the Governor, and company of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in General Court assembled at Hartford, May ye 10th 1722 humbly showeth.—That it hath pleased Almighty God to settle ye bounds of ye habitations of ye inhabitants of ye North East Society in Norwich between two great rivers, so that it hath ever been exceeding difficult for us (when our families were but few in number) to attend upon ye public worship of God on Sabbath dayes and at other times; but now our families being more numerous we find it is impossible for us and our families to attend ye publick worship of God as we should do; therefore, we ye said inhabitants did make our address to this Honorable Assembly for to make us a distinct society by ourselves and to give us ye liberty for to set up ye publick worship of God amongst them, and it was granted, for ye which favor we render this Honorable Assembly humble and hearty thanks and we have proceeded in ye premises so far yt we have raised and covered a meeting house big enough for to hold our inhabitants, and at present we have (with us) a minister yt preaches ye gospel amongst us to our good satisfaction, and we humbly hope we are heartily willing for to expose ourselves and our estates for to carry on such a great and good work, and thereby to promote ye Glory of God and ye good of souls, but we being but few in number and but little and low in estate, and therefore uncapable to carry on so great a work as we ought to do, without ye help and assistance of this Honorable Assembly. Therefore we think it is our undoubted duty to spread our case before this Honorable Assembly and humbly begg yt favour of this Assembly for to give us, ye inhabitants of ye said Society, ye liberty for to improve that money yt is, or may be, due from our estate to this colony, for three years next ensuing, towards the setting up of ye publick worship of God amongst us, and we as in duty bound shall ever pray."

JOSEPH PERKINS,
JABEZ PERKINS,
SAMUEL BISHOP,

Committee in behalf of Society.

The answer obtained was as follows:—

"Upon the prayer of the North East Society in Norwich, representing their difficulty in respect to settling a minister: This assembly grants them their parts of the country's rates, or taxes, that may be granted for the space of two years to come; and the constable of Norwich who collects the country rate there, is hereby ordered to collect the same as usual and deliver the same to the committee of

said Society, according to their list, for the space of two years as aforesaid."

Thus the colonial Legislature at its session October, 1722, in granting the prayer of the petitioners of North East Society in Norwich for rebate of three years' taxes gave them two years' taxes and established a new name for it as follows:

"*Resolved* by this Assembly. That for the future the North East Society or parish in the town of Norwich be called by the name of Newent."

Before proceeding to the history of Newent, it is quite proper to speak of Norwich in its earlier relation to Newent and subsequently Lisbon.

Norwich was founded and settled in 1660. Part of her settlers came from Saybrook, Ct., where the Rev. James Fitch has the record of having been settled and preached in both Saybrook and Norwich. A greater part of the settlers, however, were from Ipswich, Mass., and among them we have noticed on the Parish Committee Joseph and Jacob Perkins and Samuel Bishop, and later Mathew Perkins and other men of Ipswich. As early as 1659 the Indian chief Uncas, with his brother Wawequaw, and his two sons, Owaneco and Attawamhood, united in giving Major Mason (so well known in our early history) a deed of sale in the months of June and August of that year for a tract of land nine miles square for seventy pounds; a part of this land afterwards became Lisbon.

The Ipswich settlers, as above stated, had become large land proprietors here, and it is supposed that many of them originally came from Newent, England—a town 112 miles from London and eight miles from Gloucester—to Ipswich, and had then made choice of the name Newent for this new North East Society of Norwich.

This territory has a right to claim and share with Norwich in all her historical fame and honors of the past.

It was but a few years later when Capt. Fitch, another well-known early settler, obtained a deed of trust from Uncas's son Owaneco giving him absolute possession of the first tract, and of other tracts of land. This confusion gave the Norwich proprietors very much trouble and anxiety till settled.

In 1725 the Mohegan title was quitclaimed to Lieut. Samuel Bishop and others; and in 1745 was altogether surrendered by a deed to Capt. Samuel Bishop and others. Much dissatisfaction was felt against Capt. Fitch, who was a son of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Fitch, who was fond of conferring spiritual blessings upon the Indians; while the son sought to get temporal advantage from them. As purchasers from Capt. Fitch there were five prominent men then of Ipswich, Mass.—Samuel Bishop, Mesbach Farley, Mathew Perkins, Joseph Safford and Richard Smith. Capt. Fitch made over to them the so-called eighteen hundred acre grant. Jacob Perkins and Joseph Perkins, also of Ipswich, and brothers of the forementioned Mathew Perkins, bought soon after a grant of what the five associated had purchased, and also more of the territory adjoining. Rich-

ard Adams of either Sudbury or Chlemsford, Mass. (in addition to three thousand acres north of this territory, which in 1703 he by deeds of gift partitioned to his five sons), obtained soon, perhaps before 1700, land within this locality, which land, descending from one of his sons through a continued series of male heirs, his posterity have retained until to-day.

Following up this Connecticut Newent we find that the Rev. Levi Nelson says, in his half century sermon, "I have been unable to learn when the first meeting house in Newent was erected. It stood where Mr. Daniel Hatch's house now is. This was the only place in what is now Lisbon (with one exception, which we shall notice hereafter) where the inhabitants used to attend public worship, till after the Hanover Society was organized, which was in the year 1766." The exception Mr. Nelson referred to was the meeting house of the separatists which stood on the hill west of the present church's locality as long as needed, when it was taken down and its frame was carted to the easterly section of the parish and was made into a barn on the Tracy farm. Quoting further from Mr. Nelson's half century sermon, "The whole town of Lisbon was formerly called Newent society the third in Norwich. According to the best information I have been able to obtain, it received this name from Newent, Gloucester County, England, from the inhabitants of which many of the first settlers of this town descended. Though their relations, who remained in England, might never have seen some of them, it is evident they cared for them, for when organized as a church these friends in England made them a present of a large folio work of the venerable and indefatigable Richard Baxter, containing a very complete set of his works." The church made good use of it, as he says an aged member once informed him that he had spent many a Sabbath intermission hearing the book read.

The site of this first meeting house was about half a mile south of the present church edifice, west of where the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad crosses the highway. But little or nothing is know of its style or size, but parish records show that it was not destitute of decoration, at least a "cushen" had a place in its pulpit.

At the Spring session of the colony's Assembly now sitting at Hartford May ye 9th, 1723, the petition of the inhabitants of Newent in Norwich humbly sheweth:—"That we inhabitants of s'd society have called Mr. Daniel Kirkland to be our minister to carry on the worship of God among us, and have peaceably agreed with him both for a salary and settlement, therefore your petitioners pray that they may have liberty to ordain the said Mr. Kirkland and to embody a church there, by and with the consent of the neighboring churches. And your petitioners shall ever pray.

Dated Newent, May 7th, 1723.

JABEZ PERKINS,	} Committee.
JOSEPH PERKINS,	
SAMUEL BISHOP,	

At the same session the petition received was answered as follows:—"This assembly grant unto the inhabitants of the parish of Newent in Norwich liberty to imbody themselves into church estate and to settle an orthodox minister amongst them, with the approbation of the neighboring churches."

Towards the end of that year there was sent to neighboring churches a "call" expressed, subscribed and dated thus, viz.:

"We the bretheren of the North East Society in Norwich subscribing hereunto have, after sufficient time of Probation, and with mature deliberation, unanimously invited and called Mr. Daniel Kirkland to the work of the ministry among us in this place desiring he may have the pastorate charge of us in the Lord.

Newent in Norwich, November 18, 1723.

JOSEPH PERKINS,	WILLIAM READ, Jr.,
JABEZ PERKINS,	JOHN SAFFORD,
JOHN READ,	NATHAN BUSHNELL,
ISAAC LAWRENCE,	SAMUEL LOTHROP,
ISAAC LAWRENCE, Jr.,	TIMOTHY ALLEN,
JEREMIAH TRACY,	DANIEL KNIGHT, Jr.

The ministers and churches which assisted in the constitution of the church and ordination of the Pastor on the 10th of December, 1723, were:

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Whiting
and the messengers.

The Rev. Mr. Solomon Treat, of Preston,
and the messengers.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Estabrooks, of Canterbury,
and the messengers.

The Rev. Mr. Azariah Mather, of Saybrook,
and the messengers.

The Rev. Mr. Benjamin Lord, of Norwich,
and the messengers.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Willis, of Norwich,
and the messengers.

On the 10th of December, Anno Domini 1723, the church was constituted and Daniel Kirkland ordained Pastor, the Rev. Samuel Whiting gave the charge and the Rev. Mr. Samuel Estabrooks the right hand of good fellowship.

This council called to ordain Rev. Mr. Kirkland was quite a distinguished selection of men, important not only as ministers, but as well in other spheres of life. Rev. Samuel Whiting was from a Boston (England) family and his grandfather had been Mayor of that City. Rev. Mr. Treat was a graduate of Harvard College 1694. Mr. Mather, a graduate of Yale College 1705; his kinsman, Cotton Mather, is more widely known. Rev. Benjamin Lord was a graduate of Yale

College 1714, and had been pastor in Norwich six years (the first year of which he had been sole pastor. He lived to see eight pastors and churches on the same territory and to see it partitioned into four towns.) The Rev. Henry Willis, graduated Yale College 1715, and the Rev. Mr. Estabrooks, who was graduated from Harvard College 1696.

In the first year after the birth of the Newent Church she received into complete fellowship twenty-seven persons; in the second year after, seventeen; in the four next following years, twenty-one; so that the thirteen original members composed, with the additions, a number in the seventh year scarcely differing by one from its number when the church was one hundred and fifty years old. There were no other additions recorded until 1741-2, when were received thirty-five, showing a religious revival had been experienced in their immediate past. But very soon Newent Church as well as other churches in this part of the State were in much trouble and confusion in consequence of prevailing ideas which were supposed to be too restrictive wherein the general custom had been to ostracize or keep men out of office who were not closely connected in church membership, etc. Then there had in this vicinity sprung up a very general following of a sect called Separatist, who were active, almost aggressive, who seemed to make great inroads upon these earlier established churches, and for a while gave no little trouble and anxiety to these orthodox existing societies. However, they had their day, and not long afterwards they seemed to have died out and lost their vital interest. The first of their churches was formed in Canterbury, 1744. Not long after a Separatist Church was formed in Newent, made up of disaffected, but undischarged members of the Newent Church. Owing to the distraction the Newent Church records are entirely a blank in respect to that period, 1744 to 1755. Some few records were afterwards added, but nothing like a full report. The reasons alleged for leaving the regular church were:—want of edification from the church's minister; church's lacking gospel order, as having no ordained ruling elder, and no ordained deacons; owned Christ in words, but in deeds denied Him, etc., etc. The Separatists generally encouraged lay-preaching more than most Congregationalists were wont to do. By credible information we find a record that one "Jeremiah Tracy, Jr., has taken upon him to be a preacher, a calling which we don't apprehend God has called him to."

So far as known the Separatist Church in Newent had none other than lay-preachers till Mr. Bliss Willoughby was ordained its pastor in 1753. Its meeting house, as has been described, stood upon the hill-crest directly north of where the late Sanford Bromley's dwelling house stood, and was later torn down. The Separatists tolerated some serious errors. Their practice was not wholly the "Meekness of wisdom." However, they opposed the unrighteous management of the civil power in forcing men by taxes, and severer means to uphold church ministrations, and in many other ways they wrought some good, but also excited sensitive men who were

highly organized into a mental and physical strain liable to break them down. The first pastor of the Newent Church was sensitively organized, previously showing with other citizens the trouble wrought everywhere by a currency lessening in value, and worn down by labor for nearly thirty years, and harassed by the dissensions here, the last of these strains nearly prostrated him. A biographical work affirms that "after thirty years he became deranged." The ecclesiastical council, however, which in compliance with his own request convened here with reference to dismissing him, did not regard him as deranged. The question was formally put to them as one having legal bearings, whether Mr. Kirkland was sane, and having been answered affirmatively by the council, it ought to settle that matter.

Mr. Kirkland's pastoral connection in Newent was dissolved on the 4th of January, 1753. He was afterwards a pastor in Groton from 1755-8. After his release there he came back to Newent and here on the 17th of May, 1773, he died; his ministry covering nearly fifty years. He had six daughters and five sons.

Between April, 1753, and September, 1756, the Newent Society, after they had been temporarily supplied by the preaching of Henry Willes, from the West Farms pastorate, voted that six other candidates should be invited to preach to them as candidates for settlement, or as one of the votes expressed it, "to preach to us as a minister of the gospel upon trial." Those persons as specified were Mr. Packer (Elijah Packard), Mr. John Curtiss, Rev. (Ebenezer?) Mills, "the worthy Mr. Benjamin Chapman," "the worthy Mr. Noah Wadham," and "the worthy Mr. Peter Powers." The last named received due invitation from the Church and from the Society and accepted the charge.

Ordination of Rev. Peter Powers, who graduated at Harvard College, 1754. Had as classmate John Hancock of Boston, L.L.D. Seven churches, including the one at Mr. Powers' home, Hollis, N. H., and one at Mrs. Powers' former residing place, Sutton, Mass., met the 2d of December, 1756, by due summons and its record of action is thus, viz.: The council being opened by prayer, then proceeded to the examination of the s'd Mr. Powers respecting his ministerial qualifications; who approved himself to the satisfaction of the council; and at the same time there was a confession of faith exhibited (agreeable to the confession of the faith of the churches) and also a church covenant, mutually signed by Mr. Powers and the brethren of the church. Thus the ordination was accordingly performed on s'd day—December 2, 1756.

(Signed) BENJAMIN LORD, *Moderator.*

Mr. Powers' ministry in Newent commenced with certain favorable indications. The Parish now included no Indian clans, the heirs of poor Knight Owanoco—Uncas' Son—having, after his own example, fallen into a low condition, had in 1745 sold the Indian reservation to Newent citizens. The dwindled number of Indians remaining within the parish had quit the aboriginal way of living;

many of them were rural laborers, domestic servants, some becoming church members, and reputed as Christians. A quit-claim given to Newent, 1752, of, as the words are, the "land where their meeting-house now stands" had freed the parish of its liability to lose by proscription what before it doubtfully held by prescription. Turbulence in the community was subsiding. On the other hand, Mr. Powers' ministry here was from first to last attended by many unfavorable things. The material and the moral resources of all the New England colonies were largely drawn upon by the mother country's military operations, directed against the French, the events of which made Canada an English colony. Connecticut in particular did its full share of the hard work and bore its full share of the heavy burdens involved. As elsewhere in Connecticut, so in Newent. Worshippers were taxed by Newent parish and in default of payment otherwise were made to undergo distraining pressure. The Pastor and others like-minded could not make their aversion to this odious established infringement on personal preferences, and conscientious convictions, effectual, towards the adoption of a different practice.

When Rev. Mr. Kirkland's pastoral relation to Newent ceased there were twenty-nine male members of the church. The number of male members who, at the time of Mr. Powers' ordination, subscribed to the church's covenant was twenty. During his ministry the church received into its membership seventy-four persons—males twenty-five, females forty-nine. The working power of the church was later diminished by the formation in 1761 of a new parish called Hanover, the seventh in Norwich, to which parish the incorporating act assigned nearly half of Newent's territory and somewhat of territories from Canterbury and Scotland parishes. Particulars of the matter are found in the Newent's Society's records, and in the ancient documents preserved in the State's library. There also was, as the same authorities show, another matter agitated through the latter half of Mr. Powers' pastorate here; the question whether or not a new house for worship should be built in Newent, and the more distracting inquiry "where shall a new house for that purpose be set?" These questions were followed by discussions, proposals and counter-proposals, petitions and counter-petitions, with application to the County Court and to the Colonial General Assembly, all, as to result, in vain. The Society waxed not, meanwhile the Church waned. The Pastor, a man as brave as he was tender hearted, and as wise as he was faithful, was impoverished. It was appointed him, though at this time he did not know it, to reap a rich spiritual harvest, where before him no spiritual reaper, and no spiritual sower had been.

Mr. Powers' dismissal from Newent occurred June 20, 1764. He went from Newent to Haverhill, N. H., afterwards he was settled as a Pastor in Maine, where he died. About this time broad-spread and well-founded discontent with England's misrule of her American colonies was manifest. The patriot was watching with

fear the gathering clouds of the great political tempest, which was soon to burst forth, menacing ruin to Liberty, dear to him as his life. It was the era marked by the Stamp Act, 1764.

In the year 1766 the eighth church in Norwich, called Hanover, was founded. The Separatists and church had become as sheep without a shepherd, Mr. Willoughby, after supervising them for two or three years, and after visiting England as an agent of Separatists generally, had re-crossed the ocean and having gone to another denomination, preached at Bennington, Vt. The Separatist house of worship was for sale in 1768 and probably the Newent Separatist church about that date was disbanded. There is a probability that a few became Baptists; a few others of them may have joined the Eighth Society in Norwich at Portipaug, a section of West Farms. A considerable number of Newent people, once members of the disbanded church, also some Hanover people, who had been members of the Brunswick church, were afterwards received into the Newent church. During the changes which marked these years there came more of quiet to the Newent society. Discordance in opinions was lessening and harmony of feeling was increasing through the community.

A meeting of the Newent society was held January 12, 1769, wherein a vote was taken and sixteen of the prominent citizens of Newent openly subscribed their names and their pledges to pay for the current year, all taxes of the Separatists which might be assessed upon them; providing, such persons appear to be sober and conscientious persons.

Thirteen months later, in February, 1770, we find as follows: "At a meeting of the inhabitants of ye Society of Newent, in ye town of Norwich, legally warned and held in said Newent, ye fifth day of February, 1770, Capt. Jeremialh Kinsman, Moderator, voted to proceed to build a new meeting house at the stake or place affixed by the County Court for that purpose, and the money to be raised by way of subscription, as has been proposed to pay ye cost of building said house; and we do agree to proceed forthwith to provide oak, and pine boards and other stuff necessary for the work; and next winter to get the frame and then proceed as fast as we can with conveniency to finish s'd house."

At the same meeting these gentlemen were appointed a committee "to survey the Society's land called the meeting house lot, where ye old meeting house now stands, with full power and authority to make sale of ye same to ye best advantage . . . and ye money to be improved for the purpose of building a new meeting house in this Society." "On ye 27th day of November, 1770, the Society unanimously concurred in the call which the church, 20th October, 1770, had given ye worthy Mr. Joel Benedict to become its pastor." Measures including a proposition to provide land "for a parsonage" were soon after adopted. The frame of the new house of worship was set up on its new glebe by two days' labor, Tuesday and Wednesday, 29th and 30th May, 1771.

Notes of hand were given 19th March, 1772, the largest by Dr. Joseph Perkins "for finishing ye meeting house." Mr. Kirkland, the first pastor of the church had died the week next preceding the one in which this second church building near to his dwelling house was raised. The site of the new building is the same which is now the site of the Newent church. The architect and builder of the edifice (No. 2) was Captain Ebenezer Tracy of Newent.

SETTLEMENT OF MR. JOEL BENEDICT

AS THIRD PASTOR OF NEWENT CHURCH.

Letters having been sent for the purpose to seven churches in New London and Windham Counties an ecclesiastical council was convened and Mr. Benedict, after reception as a member of the church, was ordained 21st of February, 1771. In the sermon preached by Mr. Hart he says, addressing the church: "Happy after all your divisions and trials to see this day! Thrice happy if you continue steadfast to the end. Take heed therefore that ye fall not out by the way. Love one another, love your pastor, but love Christ above all. Esteem your minister highly for his work's sake, assist him with your prayers, receive the counsel of God from his mouth, practice it in your lives, and follow him in all things wherein he followeth Christ." Mr. Benedict (Gr. C. N. J., 1765) always holding amicable relations with his flock, spent a few years here with success. In his letter, which conveyed to the church his acceptance of their call to its pastorate, was expressed his apprehensions that "A number should fall away from their engagements," so that as he expressed it "you should think it too great a burthen to raise the stipulated support." What he then mentioned and suspected occurred. The last years of his ministry in Newent were those in which his congregation, in common with all American citizens, felt most severely the pressure brought on them by the revolutionary war. The records of the church for those years, 1779-82, show that "thro" the difficulties of the present time, by reason of the heavy taxes for support of the war, there was so great a failure in the Society in furnishing the pastor with sufficient maintenance that he had of necessity sold his dwelling-house and was obliged to part with land and was driven to secular business for his support. The church having a desire to continue the connection "were not able to make up the deficiencies of the people." and although the Society on the day when a council was in session and considering whether or not he should remain pastor here declared itself "willing to endeavor" to raise by subscription means of providing "a parsonage lot and a house for Mr. Benedict" the council averse to the Society's expressed "desire" for his continuance in Newent, yet consented to his dismissal on the 30th of April, 1782. The children of Dr. Benedict and Sarah McKown were four sons and seven daughters.

From 1784 Dr. Benedict was Pastor of the church in Plainfield, where, as its pastor, he died in 1816.

For a period extending from 30th October, 1782, to 31st October, 1788, the Society records contain no entries whatever and the church records as to that period and a year or two next after are almost as void.

It is, however, unquestionable that Newent received its proportion of the secular prosperity which the whole nation obtained after the close of the contest by which its independence was established. And an era of good was at hand when, having for seventy years had so much disquiet, Newent with Hanover became, in 1786, Lisbon. Two years before this Newent parish, August 25th, 1784, appointed Captain Jabez Perkins, Captain Elisha Morgan, and Captain Ezra Bishop as a committee to forward a subscription for the purpose of creating a permanent fund in aid of the parish of the Society of Newent in the town of Norwich. This committee prepared an instrument which recited that "in the present circumstances of said Society, no method can be devised so likely to lay a sure and lasting foundation for supplying and supporting a minister in said society as that of raising a bank or fund so large as that the annual interest thereof shall be sufficient to pay the yearly salary that shall be hereafter agreed upon." This instrument was subscribed to by sixty persons, the sums severally subscribed ranged from £2 the minimum to £70 the maximum, including one of that amount, with three of £60. The total amount in 1873 of this fund was Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Society's pecuniary account with the Rev. Joel Benedict was not settled till 8th of June, 1792, when by paying £31 to him and getting a discharge in full from him the settlement was accomplished.

SETTLEMENT OF REV. DAVID HALE.

JUNE 2, 1790.

Rev. David Hale was settled as the fourth pastor of Newent church, which had now become the first church of Lisbon. When his predecessor, Rev. Joel Benedict, was settled in 1771 as the third pastor of this church, the church was still in Norwich.

This first church of Christ in Lisbon on the 21st of December, 1789, called Rev. David Hale to the work of the ministry among them. Mr. Hale having, by a letter dated May 11, 1790, accepted the call, an ecclesiastical council was summoned to meet 2d June, 1790, and he was inducted into that work by installation.

As Mr. Hale had from early infancy been reared under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Huntington, of Coventry, it is not remarkable that Dr. Huntington, being presiding officer of that council, both preached the sermon and gave the charge to the pastor on that occasion. It may, however, be worthy of remark

that after the council had "Proceeded to examine s'd pastor elect respecting the principles of his faith" which doubtless he set forth distinctly and fully, "the council voted satisfied": Mr. Hale, as the minutes of the Council relates, signified his approbation of the principles of the congregational churches. That approbation is noticeable, because at that time efforts were for a second time made, especially in Connecticut, to make little of congregational principles, and the foremost congregational minister in this State accustomed himself to join with others in styling the congregational churches Presbyterians. It is noticeable because Mr. Hale had, in an adjacent State out of New England, been ordained by Presbyterian ministers, he having settled in Suffolk County on Long Island previously and brought testimonials from Presbyterians there to this church in Newent. This Rev. David Hale was a distinguished member of a very distinguished family and deserves a more extended notice on that account. He was born in Coventry, 14th December, 1761, graduate Yale College 1785, died in his native town 10th February, 1822. He was a son of Richard Hale. Among his earlier ancestors was a Robert and a John. John Hale had a son, Samuel Hale, who resided in Newburyport, Mass., whose oldest son was Richard Hale. He removed to Coventry, Conn., married Elizabeth Strong of that place and there died 1802, aged eighty-five years. He and his wife Elizabeth had twelve children, of which the third, Joseph Hale, an officer of the Revolutionary army, was father of Mary, the second wife of Rev. Levi Nelson, who spent the whole of her married life in Lisbon. She died May 2d, 1851, aged sixty-eight years. Her father's brother, Enoch, was the third son of Richard, graduate Yale College 1773; was first pastor of the church in Westhampton, Mass., and a member of the convention for the amending the constitution of Massachusetts, and he was father of Nathan Hale, LL.D., who was graduated W. C. 1804, once editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, and one of whose sons is the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, graduate H. C. 1839, a pastor and editor in Boston, and a well-known author. Still a sixth son of this Richard Hale and Elizabeth Strong was Nathan, a graduate Y. C. 1773, a teacher and a captain in the American War for Independence, whose amiable and heroic spirit, graced with Christian devotion, shone so lustrously when with needless cruelty he was, by British military orders, executed 1776 as a spy. His last words were "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

It was this ninth son of Richard, David, brother of the patriotic martyr, that became the fourth pastor of the Newent church. He had, in connection with other preparation, probably studied for the ministry with the Rev. Dr. Wales, Professor of Theology in Yale College. He was approved by the New Haven Association 1787.

David Hale was dismissed at his request on the 27th of April, 1803. His virtues are recorded as very many in loveliness. While his pastorate in Lisbon continued he conducted a boarding school in his own home with much success as long as his health proved sufficient.

His pastorate was given up only after his health failed, from physical inability. He continued to live in Lisbon and owned a house which he built 1795 and which afterwards was sold to the Society for a parsonage. The price paid was \$1,100: it is still the parsonage. Rev. Mr. Hale, after his release from school and church, became a magistrate and a representative of the town of Lisbon. In 1806 he removed again to his native town Coventry, and was there made Deacon in the first church and a justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Hale, on the 19th of May, 1790, married Lydia Austin, of New Haven, a daughter of Samuel Austin, and the only child of this marriage was named David. This David Hale, son of the Rev. David Hale, was born in Lisbon, 25th April, 1791, and died at Fredericksburg, Va., 20th of January, 1849. He received his education at his father's boarding school and otherwise he was trained to mercantile business, first in Coventry and subsequently in Boston, in which latter place he became first a merchant and later a manufacturer. In these pursuits he had limited success; from 1827 till his decease he was with Gerald Hallock as editor and founder of the *Journal of Commerce*, a daily newspaper in New York. He wielded a ready pen, was equal to the emergencies as they arose, etc. The record here speaks much about his benevolence in giving and doing much good for Christian work. He published a tract written by his pastor, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D., entitled "Memoirs of David Hale." This David Hale, who was born in Lisbon, married on the 18th of January, 1815, his cousin Laura, born 30th of August, 1789; she died 25th of July, 1824. She was a daughter of Richard and Mary (Wright) Hale, of Coventry. He married again on the 22d of August, 1825, Lucy S. Turner, from Boston. He had by the former wife two daughters and two sons and by the latter four daughters. His second daughter Lydia was born 27th of May, 1818; died 18th of October, 1846. She had married, April 23, 1838, T. T. Devan, M.D., a missionary to China, in which country she died. Her older sister, Mary Hale, born March 11, 1816; married May 27, 1839, N. Stickney, of Rockville, Conn. Richard Hale, the oldest son, born May 24, 1820; married October 28, 1844, Miss Julia Newlin.

David Austin Hale, next son, born September 3, 1822; married September 3, 1849, Miss M. I. Simonds, of Athol, Mass. Lucy Turner Hale, first daughter by second wife, born July 9, 1826; married, May 20, 1846, Stephen Conover, Jr., of New York.

Laura Hale born New York 22, 1828, married December 21, 1848, J. W. Camp, of New York.

Charlotte Hale, born April 6, 1832, married Mr. Charles B. Richardson. He is dead; she resides at Wellesley, Mass. The youngest daughter, Martha Louisa Hale, born August 5, 1834; died January 8, 1836.

The Lisbon first church (Newent) was gradually reinforced so long as the pastor continued able for ministerial work.

The church next invited Mr. David B. Ripley to become its pastor 9th of December, 1803. The Society on the same day-non-concurred.

REV. LEVI NELSON'S SETTLEMENT.

The church, September 13, 1804, unanimously gave, and the Society two weeks subsequently concurred in giving, Mr. Levi Nelson an invitation to be their pastor and minister. Mr. Nelson accepted the invitation. An ecclesiastical council was convened and were satisfied and voted unanimously to comply with the desire of the church and Society. He was thereupon regularly ordained pastor of the first church in Lisbon, December 5, 1804. Mr. Nelson had recently been engaged in missionary service under direction of the Missionary Society of Massachusetts, of which State he was a native. The letters missive from the Lisbon church requested the assistance of two churches in that State at his ordination. The pastor and two delegates of one of those was present, together with pastors and delegates from seven churches in the vicinity of Lisbon. It would seem that the transactions of that ordination day were unusually impressive to all who, as actors or otherwise, were concerned in them. While the members of the council were passing to places reserved for them in the congregation assembled the choir's jubilant voices uttered in choral strain this assurance:

"The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets
Before we reach the heavenly fields
Or walk the golden streets."

(The same hymn was sung again at the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Nelson's settlement.) The introductory ordination prayer was by Dr. Samuel Nott, of Franklin, who, as his historian says, at eight years of age a blacksmith's apprentice, at twelve an assistant in his father's business of tanning and shoe-making, and at nineteen a mason, had then been twenty-two years a pastor of the church in Franklin. Once he barely escaped alive from fire when six years old. His remarkable career is well known to all the older people of that vicinity. The writer very well remembers his impressive appearance, dressed in knee breeches, long black stockings, large silver shoe buckles, when in his presence to be examined for fitness to teach a district school; or when he came to visit the same school, and was as punctual as his large silver bull's-eye watch would permit, to govern the official examination. He lived to almost one hundred and his pastorate exceeded seventy years. At Mr. Nelson's ordination the sermon was preached by the Rev. David Long, who, little older than the pastor-elect, had then been for three years a pastor at Milford, Mass. The consecrating prayer was offered by the Rev. Joel Benedict, who had been a former pastor of this church and at this

time had been pastor for twenty years at Plainfield, where he died after a long service in the ministry.

The laying-on of hands upon the head of the candidate was by Dr. Benedict, and Dr. Joseph Strong, who had then been pastor for twenty-six years of the first church in Norwich, where his life terminated with a pastorate of fifty-six years.

The Moderator of the Council, Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, now Griswold, had been settled there then forty-two years. His life closed there with a record of almost forty-six years.

The Scribe of the Council, Dr. Andrew Lee, had then been pastor of the Hanover church thirty-five years. His death occurred there after sixty-four years' pastorate over the second church in Lisbon (Hanover), now Sprague.

Dr. Hart, a son-in-law of the eminent Dr. Bellamy, gave the charge to Mr. Nelson.

The right hand of fellowship was by Dr. Lee. The concluding prayer was by Dr. Strong, of Norwich, who, with Dr. Lord, had led such a long and useful life in that vicinity. It is marvelous to see how many of the clergymen settled in this immediate neighborhood were blessed with such long lives among their people. Half century celebrations were very common in those early days—many times the ministers preaching to an audience who were wholly unknown to them at the commencement of their careers.

Mr. Nelson's pastorate has been compared in review to a placid stream flowing smoothly for the most part. But later on the embargo act and the non-intercourse acts, followed soon by war with England, brought more or less suffering to all classes of the American people. The cost of living was greatly increased, and Mr. Nelson became much embarrassed, and it looked to the people of his church as if he might have to sever his relations, as it was impossible to live on his small salary unless supplemented. Consequently the Society took action in 1812, May 26th, to guard against losing their pastor. A bank of Eleven Hundred Dollars was made up for the express purpose of purchasing a parsonage for the use and support of gospel ministers. To that agreement were signed sixty-one names of persons who severally gave sums varying from \$2 to \$50. One gave \$66, two gave \$60, etc., etc. So in 1812, October 16th, a committee was chosen and directed to purchase Rev. Mr. Nelson's farm and buildings to be kept by the Society for a parsonage. This contemplated design was carried out: Mr. Nelson continued to occupy the premises, and succeeding ministers have lived there up to the present time. The house was one built by the Rev. David Hale in 1795, and still is the church parsonage. There was special interest in religion in 1810 and more converts made to the church than usual up to 1820. In 1829 to 1831 many were hopefully converted. In 1843 occurred a gracious work, resulting as was estimated in nearly one hundred conversions. The church so increased by additions embraced one hundred and fifty persons, a larger number than they had ever had before. Says Mr. Nelson in his half-century sermon,

speaking of those great in-gatherings to the church, "Oh! it seems to me that, if angels have any specially favorite seasons and places on earth, they are when and where such scenes are transacted." In that discourse he also said: "The church grew not only in numbers, but in influence, which is not always seen in proportion to the addition of members."

He further says: "My observations have been that revivals with the least excitement are the most strengthening to churches. . . . It is much better to trust in the Lord and wait upon Him than to depend upon signs either for or against revivals. Solomon's direction



THE PARSONAGE.

is always applicable to this subject, 'In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper this, or that, or whether they shall be both alike good.'" In common with other ministers and with his own parishioners he bore affliction and gave, as well as found, precious sympathy.

Near the beginning of his pastoral connection Mr. Nelson lost his wife and companion, to whom he was married about a year after his ordination. This first wife was Miss Abigail Tyler, of Mendon, Mass., born 1781, died December 20, 1806, aged twenty-five years. They were married in 1805. She joined the Newent church October

6th, 1805. She left a child born on the 29th of September, 1806, named Anna Tyler, who grew up to womanhood and married, the 29th of January, 1826, David S. Nelson, of Gloucester, Me., where she died in June 1826. Both the mother and the daughter had but short careers after they were married.

Mr. Nelson married the second time Mary Hale, August 31, 1809, then of Franklin, Conn. She was born 23d November, 1782; died May 2, 1851. She was a relative or niece of Rev. David Hale, who had been the fourth pastor at Newent. She was the third daughter of Joseph Hale, an officer in the American Revolutionary War, and of his wife Rebecca, a daughter of Judge Joseph Harris, of New London, Conn.

Mr. Nelson's first wife had with other qualities of excellency much amiability of character; the second wife was very intelligent, judicious and refined, most kind and popular with all with whom she came in contact.

Rev. Levi Nelson was born in Milford, Mass., the 8th of August, 1779. He died in Lisbon 18th December, 1855, universally lamented by the church of whom he was pastor, as well as all who knew him and his great worth.

The Lisbon first church experienced a great loss not only in their pastor's death; but within a few weeks prior they had lost two principal officers of the church in the deaths of Deacon Tracy and Deacon Reuben Bishop.

Levi Nelson was the youngest of the eleven children of Mr. Seth and Mrs. Silence (Cheney) Nelson. Seth, a brother of Levi, was the father of Rev. Henry Nelson, formerly of Albany, N. Y. Another nephew of Levi Nelson was Rev. John Nelson, D.D., graduate W. C. 1807, a trustee of W. C. 1826-33; ordained pastor at Leicester, Mass., 1812, and continued in that pastoral relation till his death, 1872.

Mr. Levi Nelson, owing to a failure of his health when pursuing his college education, did not attain to graduation. But Williams College, where he had been enrolled, gave him in 1810 the honorary degree of A.M. He had obtained theological instruction from Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., of Franklin, Mass., and received a commission from a Massachusetts society to take up missionary work, which he did in New York for a part of the year 1803. Early in 1804 his labors in Lisbon commenced. They were dissolved by his death, as has been stated, 18th December, 1855. At his funeral a sermon was preached by Rev. Roswell Whitmore, of Dayville, and an address was made by Rev. John P. Gulliver, D.D., of Norwich. Both the sermon and the address were requested for publication, but were never published. Those persons who knew Mr. Nelson as their pastor will ever retain a high respect and regard for his habitual kindness and love and counsel to them, which will ever be held in high esteem as long as life and memory last. A memorial gift of a pulpit has been recently presented to Lisbon church in honor of Rev. Levi and Mary Nelson.



REV. LEVI AND MARY NELSON.

A summary review of these five pastors in the Newent church, covering a little over one hundred years, appears as follows:

Rev. Mr. Kirkland.....	from 1723 to 1753
Rev. Mr. Peter Powers.....	" 1756 " 1770
Rev. Mr. Joel Benedict.....	" 1770 " 1782
Rev. Mr. David Hale.....	" 1789 " 1803
Rev. Mr. Levi Nelson.....	" 1804 " 1855

Of the four pastors that preceded Mr. Nelson in Newent, the historian of Norwich testifies, they were all men of more than common attainments and each was distinguished by peculiar and prominent traits. A general statement might, with probable accuracy, present them briefly, thus:—Kirkland, ardent, earnest, sensitive, sincere:—Powers, with plainness of speech, shrewd, and strenuous, with robust energy:—Benedict, accurate, firm, substantial, well poised, well controlled, and controlling those about him:—Hale, with executive ability, planning well, scholarly and tasteful, followed by Nelson, affectionate, pure-minded, less showy than solid, but tenacious:—then Lee, of the Hanover church, Lisbon, had his strong influence, who was bold in thinking, lenient towards others in opinion, resolute and vigorous in deeds, and with these six strong men add Dr. Perkins (the elder), Lisbon's physician, a Deacon of the Newent church nearly forty years, who was enterprising, decisive, practical, and wise. Of these seven persons six were in the Newent church. The first was in public life here thirty years, the three next following respectively fourteen, twelve, and fourteen years, and the fifth, fifty-one years; the sixth, sixty-four years, and the seventh,

sixty-five or sixty-six years, and all before entering office had been trained at the ablest of the New England educational institutions, and were a great power in this community.

In the year next after Mr. Nelson's death, the Rev. Mr. David Breed supplied for a while, and near the close of 1856 he was invited and was installed the sixth pastor of the church, 17th February, 1857. Rev. Dr. Samuel Wolcott, father of ex-U. S. senator of Colorado, and pastor of the High Street Church in Providence, R. I., preached the sermon on that occasion. Mr. Breed, in compliance with his request, was regularly dismissed from his pastorate in Lisbon November 30th, 1861. Subsequently Rev. Lewis Jessop ministered from 1862 to 1866.

Rev. Simon Waters from 1866-1867. His death closed his connection here in 1867.

Rev. John Haskell from 1867 to 1871.

Rev. Richard Manning Chipman from July, 1871, to March 31st, 1879.

Rev. Josiah Green Willis, 1880 to November 11th, 1882.

Rev. John B. Griswold, 1882 to April 1st, 1886.

Rev. Quincy M. Bosworth, July, 1886, to July 1898.

Rev. Edwin Bradford Robinson, November 1st, 1898, to March, 1901.

Rev. Tyler Eddy Gale has been engaged to supply since May 22, 1902.



SCHOOLHOUSE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, ON THE CHURCH GREEN.



THE CHURCH IN SUMMER.

One devoted family to the Newent Lisbon Church deserves a passing notice for their loyalty to its prosperity and maintenance, having been church-goers here for three or four generations. The Baldwins, although non-residents of Lisbon, living just over its border line in South Canterbury, have had some connection with the Newent Church ever since the Rev. Peter Powers on February 10, 1761, married their grandmother to her first husband, Reuben Bishop. Mrs. Bishop married a second time Capt. Benjamin Burnham, and their daughter, Hannah Burnham, married Dr. Elijah Baldwin, Sr. This family has had among its members a practicing physician for nearly a hundred years. Miss Helen Baldwin, M.D., now practicing in New York City, is a great-grandchild of above Mrs. Burnham, and is held in high esteem by her professional brethren.

While no village or dwellings surrounded the Newent church, she has had immediately opposite her frontage a pleasant old homestead, which for a long period has extended a welcome to her worshippers, where at the intermission between services on Sundays the ladies were inclined to drop in and speak of town topics.

Directly between this residence, owned by the late Tyler Brown, and the church can be seen the stone whipping-post, which serves more in these latter days to post town notices and society meetings than for holding criminals for punishment. Mr. Tyler Brown formerly kept a store, which later on was used as a conference house, and which now is Lisbon's Town House. This Mr. Brown was the father of George M. Brown, a prominent lawyer

and well-known citizen of Boston, who spent about fifty years of his life there and was highly esteemed by those who knew him. His brother, the late Daniel M. Brown, was a life-long farmer in Lisbon, living at their old homestead, and he has left an only son, a physician now practising his profession successfully at Norwich. The mother, Mrs. Daniel M. Brown, dwelling at this old home, which has stood so intimately connected with Lisbon's center so many generations, still has a friendly interest in town affairs and in the church's welfare.

REMINISCENCE.

A little reminiscence connected with the writer's life he is tempted to give, showing that eighty years ago this present summer the schools of Lisbon were not wholly destitute of athletic contests to develop physical culture among her children.

In 1823 the brick schoolhouse of the second district was being built by Mr. Elijah Rathbun, Sr., and it was completed that fall, when my father, Reuben Bishop, taught the first winter's school in that edifice in 1823 and 1824. While this brick schoolhouse was being erected and no suitable room to be had for a summer school, I was sent a mile and a half from home to the central district. This was no joke for a three-year-old kid, even if he was big enough to go barefooted. My recollection is very vivid of things that took place that summer in an athletic strife in which I endeavored to show the late Daniel M. Brown that I was the best man in physical culture, and got flogged. It didn't trouble me that he was a year older than myself, but I thought he took advantage of my long walk, and, being tired, in accepting the challenge. The teacher, Miss Lucy Stevens, tried to comfort and console me by telling me "Daniel was a bad boy, and I had better not play or fight with him any more." There was no further strife for the championship that summer. I followed the instruction of the schoolma'am and held athletic sports at a discount while I attended her school.

The first church was built as described and in the locality named while the Rev. Mr. Kirkland was pastor, about 1723. It was used a little less than fifty years. The second church was built under the supervision of Mr. Ebenezer Tracy, architect and builder, while the Rev. Joel Benedict was the pastor. It served almost ninety years, when it was taken down, much to the disappointment of many persons who had a great reverence for its sacred walls. Its high tower and bell, its pews and high pulpit, its sounding board, its broad aisle and deacon's seat, were all impressive and much revered. Had the old church been preserved Lisbon would now have had one of the most interesting churches in the State. When first built it had no

steeple or tower, neither a bell to call its worshippers to service. It might have been the custom here, as in many other places at that early period, to assemble at the call of a drum, or a bugle, or horn blowing. First it was furnished only with benches, which afterwards were replaced with square pews. Large enclosures made of high wainscoted walls, against the sides of which seats were ranged and within which were frequently two or three chairs. At the base of the pulpit was a narrow pew called the deacon's seat. The pulpit of the oldest church of Newent had a cushion which when the second church was built temporarily was used to indicate their respect for it. For the last fifty years of this second church's use it had been made more comely by the building of a tower and steeple and by hanging a suitable bell which was given to the Society by Captain Andrew Clark. The sounding board above the pulpit always seemed to represent to me a gigantic turnip hung up by the tip of the root to the ceiling and was something like an umbrella over the head of the minister. There was a sacrament-table affixed to the deacon's seat which could readily be adjusted in its place for communion service.

I can well remember the toot from the chorister's pitch pipe, which gave the keynote for the tune to be sung, as well as afterwards the sound of the bass viol when it succeeded the pitch pipe. The front of the second church was towards the west. On its lowest



THE CHURCH IN WINTER.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a clear and concise manner, and that the records must be kept for a minimum of five years. The document also discusses the importance of using standardized accounting practices and the need for regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the records. Additionally, it mentions the need for proper storage and protection of the records to prevent loss or damage.

floor in the corners northwest and southwest were flights of stairs to the galleries and all around were roomy side pews (fourteen of them) topped with a bobbin balustrade made over high panelled partitions. The central space inside of the wall pews, after containing only benches for several years, was furnished with two blocks of body pews, in each block eight so arranged that between these blocks and the wall pews a passageway was left; and from the main entrance to the pulpit a wider passageway, distinctively termed the broad aisle. In this description it must not be forgotten that the galleries on the south side were for females, with a colored pew (so-called) over the stairs in the corner for colored females; while in the north gallery were only men to be seen, with a corresponding pew for colored male in its corner. Who that ever saw the pulpit desk upholstered in a faded pink silk fabric, with long graceful tasselled fringe, can ever forget its rich and appropriate furnishings?

It was the general custom of the period to have a tithing man, legally appointed, to look after disorderly boys and to be a terror to evil doers. The writer well remembers his great embarrassment and mortification, now more than seventy years since, when frolicking and laughing, with some of his youthful companions, in a large corner pew of the gallery; whereupon Squire Levi Corning, a magistrate and tithing man, stood up, with his tall imposing figure, using his clenched fist to pound upon the top of his pew and then stretching out his long index finger, he pointed to us, saying, "*Those boys must not disturb these services.*"

The third church, which is now standing, was built in 1858 on the site of the second church. The first step taken towards erecting it was on April the 8th, 1853. After considering all the matters involved it was decided to build. And this resolution was adopted January the 9th, 1858: That committee should be appointed to prepare for and to superintend the construction of a church.

The committee consisted of Edmund F. Tracy, Daniel M. Brown, and William A. Johnson, and they were "instructed to build a new meeting-house, the proportion and cost to be determined by themselves," and Mr. Eleazer Bushnell, who had "taken unwearied pains to obtain subscription of funds for building," and who had been (unexpectedly) successful "in the endeavor," received the Society's "unanimous thanks for his persevering and meritorious service." On January 16th, 1858, a resolution was adopted "that the front of the new meeting-house should stand where the front of the old one now stands." In prosecuting the work assigned the building committee made much dispatch, and they reported the work completed and received honorable discharge September 9th, 1858, and the society "voted to obtain funds to complete the payment of the expenses incurred."

The congregation, while the edifice was in process of construction, assembled for their worship in the conference-house which the society had owned since 1847—and which by a purchase from the society had been the town-house of Lisbon since 1867. An assemblage of Christian worshippers was gathered in the new structure for the first service September 15, 1858, and by an appropriate religious service it was dedicated to God.

LIST OF DEACONS OF THE CHURCH OF NEWENT, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR SERVICES.

Joseph Perkins.	from	1723	to	1726
Samuel Lothrop.	"	1723	"	1755
Jabez Perkins.	"	1726	"	1742
Isaac Lawrence.	"	1742	"	1756
Jacob Perkins.	"	1756	"	1776
Joseph Perkins.	"	1756	"	1794
Andrew Tracy.	"	1756	"	1807
Ebenezer Tracy.	"	1795	"	1803
Jedediah Safford.	"	1804	"	1822
William Adams.	"	1809	"	1835
Levy Crosby.	"	1822	"	1831
Freeman Tracy.	"	1834	"	1855
Reuben Bishop.	"	1835	"	1855
Elisha Paine Potter.	"	1851	"	1858
Elias Bishop.	"	1855	"	1868
Resigned 1869.				
Jedediah Lovett.	"	1861	"	
Jeremiah K. Adams.	"	1887	"	1893
George Robinson.	"	1887	"	1898
Henry P. Bushnell.	"	1893	"	
Edward C. Strong.	"	1898	"	

Before the Newent Society was divided more than one effort was made for its division. A memorial was made and addressed to the General Assembly and signed by sixteen inhabitants of Newent, with fourteen signers of the second church, and ten of the first society of Norwich, in May, 1745, making complaints of the distance and other extraordinary difficulties which rendered a division desirable. Newent Society presented by its agent a remonstrance to this request, and the Assembly did not grant the privilege.

Fifteen years afterwards another petition, made by forty-three persons, was presented to the General Assembly on May, 1760, stating that too great a distance was inconvenient, and the increased numbers at Newent rendered the meeting-house too small to accommodate the people that might wish to attend worship there. Again Newent parish voted to oppose the petition of Capt. John Perkins and others for a new ecclesiastical society, and voted to choose an

agent to attend the General Assembly to oppose their petition there; and the prayer of the petitioners was not granted until the following year, May, 1761, when the seventh Society of Norwich was established and denominated "Hanover," as a compliment to George Guelph, who in 1760 became George the Third, King of Great Britain, as well as the Electoral Prince of Hanover, Germany. This new Hanover Society, before it was incorporated, raised by subscription £1,400 for the support of the gospel ministry. Its first edifice for public worship was ready as early as 1766 and the church was constituted with a membership of fourteen, and with one exception all had been members of the Newent church.

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CHAPTER II.

HANOVER PARISH.

Established in 1761-1766.

Messrs. Timothy Stone, Theodore Hinsdale, Panderson Austin, and others, supplied the preaching, and two of those mentioned received and declined calls to settle as pastors. In 1768, August 31st, the church voted to invite Mr. Andrew Lee to settle with them as their minister. Mr. Lee on October 1st, 1768, having replied affirmatively, was taken into the church as a member on the 25th of October, 1768, and on the following day was ordained as their pastor, which relation was not dissolved till his death on the 23d of August, 1832. This long pastorate of Dr. Lee in Hanover extended almost sixty-four years. In a confession of faith of this church on May 2d, 1787, they adopted nearly the same as that of the Newent church, although there had been all along some divergent views in regard to covenants, which were binding in holding persons baptized in infancy on church rolls, etc., etc. Whether Dr. Lee was at first (as some suspected) lax in respect to theology, Rev. Levi Nelson, with good reason, said of him, 1849: "He left behind him, when he had finished his labors, a united orthodox church."

During the four or five years preceding Dr. Lee's decease ministerial aid was afforded him by Rev. Henry Perkins, Rev. Daniel Hemingway, Mr. James Anderson, and Rev. Jonathan Cone. The said Mr. Perkins and Mr. Anderson received each, in 1828, a call to become colleague pastors, but neither became such. Mr. Cone, in 1829, was called with like result.

Mr. Barnabas Phiney, in compliance with an invitation which the church had unanimously given him, became by regular ordination associate-pastor in February, 1830. And he retired November, 1832.

Rev. Philo Judson was installed pastor June, 1833, and retired July, 1834. Rev. Joseph Ayer was pastor from September, 1837, to June, 1848, and the Rev. James A. Hazen from December, 1852, until he died on the 29th October, 1862. Between the pastorate of Mr. Judson and that of Mr. Ayer, Rev. Daniel Waldo and Edward Cleveland supplied the service, and between Mr. Ayer's and Mr. Hazen's terms the Rev. Ebenezer W. Robinson officiated.

LIST OF CHURCH DEACONS OF HANOVER.

Before Hanover was separated from Lisbon the Deacon's names and terms were as follows:

Joseph Bushnell.	from 1769 to 1791
Nathan Bushnell.	" 1769 " 1791
Reuben Peck.	" 1791 " 1806
Asa Witter.	" 1791 " 1793
David Knight, Jr.	" 1793 " 1796
Nathan Lord.	" 1796 " 1819
Barnabas Huntington	" 1806 " 1830
Ebenezer Allen	" 1819
William Lee	" 1830

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS

Of 125th Anniversary of the Hanover Church, 1891.

An address before the Hanover Congregational Church covering a period of a hundred and twenty-five years from its beginning in 1766 to 1891, has been published by the Bulletin Company of Norwich, Conn.

Of this interesting and full historical account by the Rev. L. H. Higgins (the pastor, in 1891, when the celebration took place), I cannot speak too highly. Its completeness for the Hanover Church-History is so well established that no historical scholar need expect to add much to, or improve upon it. It is the best record to be found in print, not only of the church, but of the town's history.

In the year 1843 two Methodist Societies were gathered within the boundaries of Lisbon. Those Societies were not of long duration and did not make a very marked history in the town, and not many facts concerning them are now obtainable.

After Hanover was divided from Newent these two Methodist Societies and six other parishes remained parochially within Norwich, and territorially were constituted parts of its township twenty-five years longer, and thus Norwich, as to municipal concerns, continued so much longer a unit. Had her attempt made in 1745 to divide Newent been successful she could not have so long maintained so broad a territory. The inhabitants of Norwich had gained great advantages by partitioning its township into eight parishes, and keeping them under her own supervision for a long while. The civil interests and obligations of these parishes were still inconvenient to them in distances to travel to the town centre, where increasing population had demanded and obtained more frequent town-meetings, to meet the urgent necessities of the people, and had to be borne for twenty years or more. The colonial Legislature repeatedly

denied all requests for division into different townships, till Norwich with one dissenting voice agreed that three of the parishes lying north and east might be made into one new town, and with one dissenting voice only, agreed that two of the parishes, with part of another, lying north and east, might be made into another new town. Two memorials were presented to the General Assembly asking it to carry into effect that design, and the result was that the Assembly in 1786, instead of making from Norwich two new towns, made three—namely, Bozrah, Franklin, and Lisbon (except that part of Preston, which afterwards became Griswold, was not included in the act incorporating Lisbon). The joint petition of Newent and Hanover was granted, and these two parishes remained together, each forming a part of Lisbon's township seventy-five years—till 1861—when Lisbon, in turn, itself was divided. At this time Norwich had been in existence as a town two hundred years, Newent as a parish nearly one hundred and fifty years. Hanover just about one hundred years after it had been made a parish became in 1861 a portion of a new town called Sprague, and from that date (1861) we do not connect its history longer as properly belonging to the town of Lisbon; although the social bond was not severed, the people cherished kindly a great interest in each other's welfare, and they really feel that they are yet, as one people, not separated, though represented in two townships.

CHAPTER III.

LISBON.

Its History from 1786.

This Connecticut Lisbon was doubtless named after Lisbon in Portugal, from the fact that Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Perkins, and other commercial shippers traded from Norwich with Lisbon in Southern Europe and that probably suggested this name.

Among the names of those that came early to Norwich (the Newent-Lisbon territory) from Ipswich, Mass., who became prominent in the early settlement of this part of Connecticut were the Bishops, Burnhams, Kinsmans, Saffords, Stevens, and many more quite as important, and later on they were reinforced by the Potters, Cornings, Lovetts, Allens, Crosbys, Whittakers, Rathbuns, Bromleys, and Bottoms. These were all energetic, hard-working men who subdued a wild tract of land and made it ready to cultivate crops for maintaining their families.

Says Rev. Mr. Chipman, in looking up their history after wood had become valuable and when they no longer had to burn it up to get it out of the way: They found a good market value for wood if it could be hauled four or five miles. And he cites the example of James Burnham in 1774, who had "in twenty years hauled twenty-five hundred loads of wood, mostly cut by himself and without accident of any kind, to a market five miles distant, for which he received \$1,100. The same man had expended five hundred days' labor in subduing and fencing two acres of land: built with his own hands four hundred rods of stone fence, supplied himself with a new house, commodious and well furnished to fill the place of one with its contents destroyed by fire. Given to the town for a highway one hundred rods of land, erected a school house and painted it, and presented it to his school district, and for several years, without charge, furnished most of the fuel to warm it." He was born in Lisbon and is a good type of what a Lisbon man can do. Many still living will recall, as the writer can, these old farmers clad in their leather aprons or sheepskin, tanned pliable to protect their homespun garments.

"The viands accompanying the cider (of the olden time) were sweet, well-grown Indian corn, beans made savory by well-fattened pork, well cooked in great brick ovens" which the wives of those early settlers knew how to serve in a most appetizing manner. The fathers and the mothers were vigorous thinkers and co-operated with their early pastors in aiding their children to become "like unto their fathers, men of solid character." Lisbon's children have been

able by their schools and their superior teachers, and the private teaching of their pastors, to inspire the youth of both sexes in longings for knowledge, and the ability to get it and apply it to themselves. In illustration of this fact we have only to look at the long roll or record of men, born and raised in Lisbon, who have emigrated to other parts of the country and become eminent in all the professions, as well as the other walks of life.

The longevity of Lisbon people has become proverbial. Over thirty persons can be recalled who have lived over ninety years, and quite a number have exceeded a hundred years. One of the men born early in Lisbon, the third Jabez Perkins (the father of Erastus Perkins), died in 1853, aged almost one hundred and two years. Many more instances of those very aged could be cited as having been born, lived, and died in Lisbon's present territory.

Connecticut in 1784 decreed that every slave child born after October in that year should become free on attaining twenty-five years of age. The records of Lisbon present an entry made in 1789 of the birth of a slave and the name of the owner, which entry was made to make sure to that child the freedom of that act.

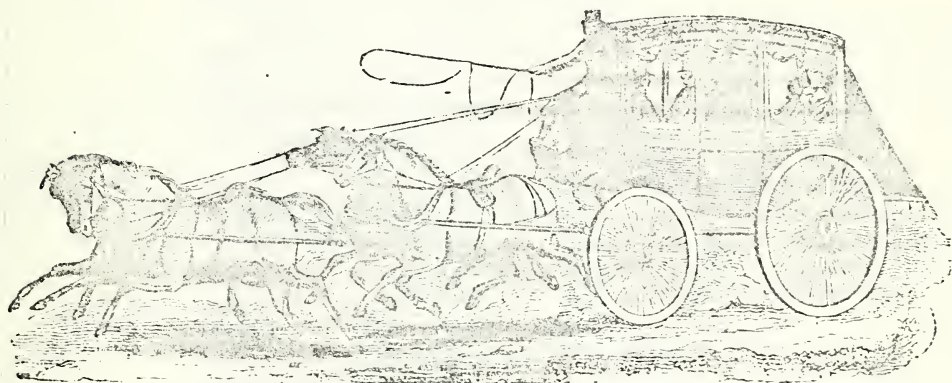
From that period onward there was continued an increasing opposition to slavery in the State, advancing and hastening that great strife which was to come, and which should forever wipe out the system of bondage in our land. In one modest, humble home of Lisbon there lived a family of the name of Stevens, whose son, named Aaron Dwight Stevens, had such an aversion to slavery that he lost his life in joining with another native of Connecticut in hostile efforts, well meant but ill-advised, against American slavery, and came to his death, as the other man John Brown did, near Harper's Ferry in 1859.

Lisbon was ever ready to take a share in her country's strifes in warfare in 1812-15 as well as in the Great Rebellion. We shall endeavor to give a list of some of their names further on.

Lisbon's inhabitants were mostly farmers in good circumstances who have always been substantially mindful of the claims of mankind upon them in all emergencies throughout their whole history. They recognized that pauperism was from general shiftlessness or from excessive dissipation, and there was very little sympathy with those addicted to such habits; hence scarcely any who ever needed to appeal to the town authorities for aid were found among her residents. Suits at law for crime were almost unknown—no man born in Lisbon has been known to deserve a felon's doom.

While Lisbon has not failed to furnish not a few persons who have entered the various professions, and followed the various mechanical arts, she herself has but few following those trades and arts among her present population. They have had to seek other fields to follow their calling with any success. While Lisbon hardly supports a doctor or a lawyer, or maintains a post-office centre, or merchant store, for the convenience of her people, she still is not very remote from these desirable conveniences.

Lisbon has had two turnpike roads running through her territory from north to south constructed by incorporated companies, which had toll gates for gathering money of all travelers to pay cost of construction and repairs. At the beginning of the latter part of the last century the toll gates were abolished and the roads abandoned to the town for care and maintenance. One of these turnpikes was from Norwich Town over Lovett's Bridge north to Canterbury and Brooklyn, the other starting from Norwich Landing crossed Lathrop's Bridge (near Tunnel Hill), kept on a parallel line with the Quinabaug River, and crossed it at the Jewett City Bridge: thus proceeding northward and eastward through Plainfield to Boston and Providence. Both these turnpikes maintained stage lines carrying United States mails and passengers, which daily brought to these farmers and their families a close touch of outside life.



U. S. MAIL BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Lisbon has now two railroads passing through her territory, one of which gives her a station recently denominated Lisbon; another station called Versailles, on the same railroad, is situated between Lisbon and Sprague. Still another station, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad at Jewett City, is very close to her eastern border and much used by all residents of Lisbon.

By a recent aid of a Free Rural Delivery, No. 4, from Norwich, Lisbon gets a daily service by the Postal System. All of which is duly appreciated, and perhaps in no very distant day may be supplemented by a trolley line, which now is much needed.

Lisbon's misfortunes have been not to have a central growth, "a pivotal point"; her situation has been by the side of two considerable rivers, furnishing very fine water-powers, but when developed they have increased her population upon her outer borders, and have been grasped away from her to increase and enhance other new towns, when she should have got more benefit from them. The old residents of Lisbon used to complain that their taxes were made too

high in support of so many bridges to build and keep in repair. They had to bear half of the expense of Jewett City Bridge, across the Quinabaug, then across the Shetucket there were three others to be maintained---viz., Lord's Bridge, Lovett's Bridge, and Lathrop's Bridge, which by frequent floods would be washed away and need rebuilding. There has been recently built at Taft another bridge across the Shetucket, which gives a fourth on that river. However, Lisbon gets many advantages by the overflow from these new villages springing up on her borders. Within Lisbon's former territory, Hanover, now the township of Sprague, it had but one considerable water-power stream running through her territory, which Lisbon lost in forming the new township of Sprague.

No small town or territory was ever favored with a greater percentage of water-power privileges than Lisbon, or ever got so little from such favorable advantages.

She had on the east side the Quinabaug River, from the Aspinook Bleachery in Jewett City down to its union with the Shetucket, where there is said to be undeveloped power, now near the railroad tunnel. Here also is now being constructed a large plant to utilize compressed air for power.

On her western border the Shetucket River, rich with water-power, gave the splendid results seen at Baltic Village, in the township of Sprague. Still lower down the river and just above Lovett's Bridge the Shetucket River has had a dam erected which has created a manufacturing village at Occum; between that village and Taft below there is said to be an undeveloped power for future use. The immense factories at Taft, called the "Ponemah Mills," are held in great admiration of all who are interested in manufacturing textile products in our country. With the above rivers on each side, and the "Little River" running through the centre of the town, Lisbon gained great privileges. The most northern privilege on the Little River has been the Allen's Woollen Mill, owned and operated by that family, until recently, for several generations. Formerly, just below the Allen's Mill, was established a rubber factory, which made shoes for several years, but was afterwards moved to Colchester.

Still further down the stream an old saw mill and grist mill existed, which was changed and utilized by a German named Obernau, who established a paper manufactory there, and afterwards a power privilege just above it was developed, by erecting other paper mills, which were operated by Obernau, Reade & Branch successfully during the war of the rebellion and subsequently.

Next below on Little River, nearly one hundred years ago, there was a yarn mill called John Gray's Factory. It was later used and improved by Hiram Tarbox in manufacturing jewelry.

The village was then called Eagleville for quite a long period; it now goes by the name of Versailles. This Versailles power from time to time has been very much enlarged and improved and suc-

cessfully operated by different parties in making cloth fabrics, for which it has a large and splendid factory. At the present time it is operated by the Ureas Manufacturing Company of Norwich. All the thrift and wealth of the above villages has been lost to Lisbon and gained by Sprague through the division of the town in 1861.

The marked increase of population from 1850 to 1860 of over three hundred persons was due to the growth of the Baltic Village, which is now a part of the town of Sprague, having been separated from Lisbon the following year, 1861—thus leaving Lisbon at the next census, taken in 1870, but 502. For the next following years after Sprague was set off Lisbon did not increase much, if any, nor will she very soon perhaps again return a thousand souls, for her territory is very small—I think the smallest town, or the smallest save one in the State. Lisbon, unlike many towns, had but few other than those of English descent; formerly, nearly all were so; but more recent observation brings in a greater number or percentage of foreign born citizens.

The smallness of a town or county does not always militate against its usefulness to mankind in a larger sphere. Rev. Mr. Chipman, from whom I quote largely in writing upon this point, says: "The small county, Buckingham, in England, when it furnished to that country the one man, John Hampden, rendered to England a more valuable service than any of its greater counties, even collectively taken, ever gave. The hamlet of Scrooby, in England, hardly to be found on a map, while it trained such men as William Brewster and William Bradford, equalled and surpassed the greatest cities in conferring benefits on the English nation, as well as on the whole world. The roll of the inhabitants of Lisbon has heretofore contained a part of the descendants of those men, and in that roll are yet numbered persons whose surnames are derived from that great man who, at Scrooby and Amsterdam, was the pastor of those men—John Robinson.

No search has been specially directed for ascertaining how many Lisbon families are descended from the company, then little regarded and since so renowned, which were landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth in 1620. But it has incidentally appeared that descendants of at least twelve individuals in that company—namely (Ruling Elder) William Brewster; (Merchant) Isaac Allerton; (Assistant) John Howland; and (Warrior) Miles Standish—have lived in Lisbon.

Lisbon has sent out many distinguished men to settle other towns; several removed their residence to Norwich Landing; other of her sons were early emigrants to New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Central New York, and Eastern Ohio. A few went to Murrayfield, Mass., which they named Norwich; of late years that name has been changed to Huntington, although one part of the town has a post-office still called Norwich.

The towns of Kinsman and Kirkland in Ohio were named from Lisbon men who settled there. Among Lisbon's sons may be mentioned members of congress, judges, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and missionaries.

Rev. Daniel Waldo, although not a native resident of Lisbon, but so near her border in Scotland, was highly beloved and revered by the Lisbon people. He was early in Home Missionary work in New York State; he was acting minister of the second church of Lisbon in 1834. He was born 10th September, 1762; graduate Yale College 1788; died July 30, 1864, nearly one hundred and two years old. He was called Father Waldo, and was a chaplain in the U. S. Congress from 1856 to 1858, and then ninety-four years of age; showing another instance of longevity of natives of Lisbon and vicinity.

Rev. James Alexander Hazen was born at West Springfield, Mass., 1813; graduate Yale College 1834; died October 29, 1862. He was pastor of the second church of Lisbon from his installation, December 1, 1862, till his death. He was the last minister in Hanover society while she remained an integral part of Lisbon. As Hanover is no longer in Lisbon, but in the town of Sprague since 1861, we omit following her history from that date.



MAP OF LISBON.

CHAPTER IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Dr. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., was born in Lisbon, 1731; graduate Yale College 1754; died 1820. His descendant, Samuel, graduate Yale College 1792; died 1846; who for several years was a Member of Congress—from 1818 to 1826.

Rev. Nathan Perkins, D.D., fourth son of Captain Mathew and Mrs. Hannah Bishop Perkins, was born in Lisbon (Newent), May 18, 1749; graduate C. N. Y. 1770; died January 18, 1838. Preached at West Hartford after he had been settled in Wrentham, Mass.

Gen. Simon Perkins, born in Newent, Lisbon, in 1771; died November 19, 1844. He was a land surveyor when a young man about twenty-four. He married Nancy Anna Bishop; removed to Warren, Ohio, in 1804. He is said to have done valuable service in the war of 1812-1815. His father, Simon Perkins, was a lieutenant in the Continental Army. Born October 25, 1737; died September 7, 1778. He was the second son of Dr. Joseph Perkins and Mrs. Mary Bushnell Perkins, and a grandson of Deacon Joseph Perkins and of his first wife, Martha Morgan Perkins. This General Simon Perkins, who removed to Warren, Ohio, became a thrifty and prominent citizen of that place. He was the father of the late Henry Bishop Perkins, who died in Warren March 2, 1902, who was well known throughout the State and country as a multi-millionaire, and has left three children, now living in Ohio. One of his sons, Henry Bishop Perkins, Jr., died October, 1900.

Hannah Perkins, born in Newent, Lisbon, July 7, 1701; died 1745. She was the daughter of Jabez Perkins, Esq., and Mrs. Hannah Lathrop Perkins. She married October 16, 1718, Capt. Joshua Huntington, born December 13, 1698; died August 26, 1745. He was one of the earliest of the shippers from Norwich Landing, afterwards called Chelsea. The oldest child of Capt. Joshua and of Mrs. Hannah (Perkins) Huntington was Jabez, born August 7, 1719; died October 5, 1786. He had been a successful merchant in Norwich and was well known in the West India trade. During 1750-1763, two or three years excepted, he was a Representative

in the Colonial Legislature, and was Speaker of the Lower House 1760-1763. He was one of the State's Council of Safety in the period of the Revolution; appointed in 1776 one of the two Major-Generals of the Connecticut Militia, and a year afterwards was a sole Major-General. One of his children was Jedediah Huntington, born August 4, 1743; graduate H. C. 1763; died September 25, 1818. He was a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, afterwards Brevet Major-General; Sheriff of New London County; Treasurer of State, Connecticut, and a member of the Convention by which Connecticut accepted the U. S. Constitution. Appointed in 1789 Collector of the Customs for New London district, and held that position under four National Administrations. He was one of the original Corporate Members of the A. B. C. F. M. One of his sons was Jabez Huntington, graduate Yale College 1784, a President of the Norwich Bank; another was Joshua Huntington, graduate Yale College 1804, a pastor of the old South Church in Boston; another son was Ebenezer, born December 26, 1754; graduate Yale College 1775; died June 17, 1834; a Brigadier-General chosen in 1810, and in 1817 a Member of Congress; also a Major-General of Connecticut Militia. One of the daughters of Major-General Jabez was Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Strong, D.D., of Norwich; and another was Elizabeth, wife of Col. John Chester, of Wethersfield, whose daughter Elizabeth was wife of Eleazer F. Backus, of Albany, N. Y., and was the mother of the Rev. John Chester Backus, of Baltimore, Md., and of Rev. Trumbull Backus, D.D., of Schenectady, N. Y.

Susanna Perkins, born in Newent, Lisbon, January 29, 1752; died September 10, 1810; was a daughter of Capt. Mathew and Mrs. Hannah Bishop Perkins; she married August 13, 1772, Rev. John Staples, of Taunton, Mass.; born 1744; died February 15, 1804; first pastor of the second church in Canterbury till his death. Among their eleven children were Seth Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1797; died 1861; a distinguished lawyer, resident in New Haven and in New York; appointed with Nathaniel Terry and David Deming, 1815, to revise all the militia laws of Connecticut. Job Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1808; died 1861; and Sophos, graduate Y. C. 1809; died 1826.

Rev. William Potter was born in Lisbon, February 1, 1796, the second son of William and Mrs. Olive Fitch Potter. William, the last named, was born in Ipswich, Mass., January 29, 1758; the second son of Anthony and Sarah (Fuller) Potter, said Anthony having died in November, 1758; his widow married Josiah Wood. Her son, William, was brought by them to Scotland, Conn., in 1762, from which he moved to Newent, Lisbon, in 1777, where he died May 27, 1832. The wife of the above named William Potter, Sr.,

was a daughter of William and Mary (Paine) Fitch, the former a son of Hon. James Fitch, of Canterbury, Conn.; the latter a daughter of Rev. Elisha Paine, Jr., originally a lawyer in Canterbury, Conn., Pastor of a Separatist Church in Bridgehampton, L. I., and in his time closely connected with the origin of the denomination called Separatists, now extinct. William Potter, Jr., attended the Academies at Litchfield, now Morris, and at Clinton, N. Y., and was approved by the Windham Association, January 20, 1820, and later in the same year was ordained at Killingly, Conn. He was a missionary to the Cherokee Indians for some twenty years at Creek Path, Ala. Since then he has been in ministerial service in Ohio. He married Laura Weld, of Braintree, Vt., a niece of Rev. Ludivicus Weld, Pastor in Hampton, Conn., from 1792 to 1824.

Dr. Jedediah Burnham, born in Newent, Lisbon, April 3, 1735; died in Kinsman, Ohio, March 11, 1840; was the oldest child of Capt. Benjamin Burnham, Jr., and of his first wife, Mrs. Jemima (Perkins) Burnham. Benjamin Burnham, Sr., along with three brothers and a nephew, were early emigrants to Lisbon from Ipswich (now Essex), Mass. He married, April 20, 1727, Mary, born January 20, 1707-8, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Burley) Kinsman, born in Ipswich, Mass., December 21, 1696; died October 15, 1737. Dr. Burnham, after receiving medical tuition from Dr. Joseph Perkins, Sr., practiced his profession in his native place until his removal to Ohio in the spring of 1817, and was also before his removal employed much in Parish and town affairs. He married, April 27, 1799, Lydia Kent, born September 19, 1752. Their oldest son, Jedediah, born July 19, 1806, was father of Jedediah Kent Burnham, graduate Y. C. 1854; an attorney at Fort Smith, Ark.

Rev. Aaron Kinne was born in Lisbon, son of Moses and Abigail (Read) Kinne, April 26, 1742, graduate Y. C. 1765; died 9th July, 1824. He was a pastor in Groton, Conn. He was a home missionary in New York and Berkshire County, Mass. Married Mary (Wolworth) Morgan and they had eleven children; two sons graduated at Yale College 1794 and 1804.

Dr. Elisha Perkins, third son of Dr. Joseph Perkins, born in Newent, Lisbon, January 16, 1741; died in New York, September 6, 1799. After completing his study with his father he settled in Plainfield, Conn., and had an extensive practice as a physician. He invented, about 1796, a sort of mechanical remedy called Tractors, which was thought to effect remarkable cures by some.

Dr. Elisha's son, Rev. John Douglass Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1791; died 1847; was a home missionary in 1795. His son, Rev.

George Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1803; died 1852; was a pastor in Jewett City, and his son, Benjamin Douglass Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1794, died 1810, was an eminent bookseller in New York, and his daughter, Susan, married first Josiah Lyndon Arnold, Esq., graduate D. C. 1788; died 1796; and second, Hon. Charles Marsh, LL.D., graduate D. C. 1786; died 1849. She was the mother (by first marriage) of the Hon. Lemuel Hastings Arnold, graduate D. C. 1811; died 1852, who was a Member of Congress and a Governor of Rhode Island. Susan also was mother of Lyndon Arnold Marsh, graduate D. C. 1819, and of Hon. George Perkins Marsh, LL.D., graduate D. C. 1820, who was Minister of the United States to Turkey, and to Italy. A grandson of Dr. Elisha Perkins above was Dr. Elisha H. Perkins, of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Joseph Perkins was born in Newent, Lisbon, November 25, 1704; graduate Y. C. 1727; died July 7, 1794. He was eldest son of Deacon Joseph and Mrs. Martha (Morgan) Perkins. Deacons Joseph and Jabez Perkins, and their brother Mathew Perkins, were among the earlier settlers of Lisbon. They were born at Ipswich, Mass. They were the sons of Jacob and Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins. Said Jacob, to whom his father's homestead was bequeathed, was one of the six children who, with their parents, John and Judith Perkins, came from England in 1631. This John Perkins was among the first twelve occupants of Ipswich, founded by Hon. John Winthrop, Jr., founder afterwards of New London, Conn. Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob, and Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, was by her husband, Thomas Boardman, mother of Margaret (Boardman), wife of Capt. Richard Manning, of Ipswich, whose daughter, Anstice, became the wife of Samuel Chipman, of Salem, Mass.

Dr. Perkins, after applying himself to the study of medicine and surgery, established himself in Newent and soon showed himself an able practitioner. In both departments of his profession he had alike knowledge and skill. He continued to practice until near the close of his life. Patients sometimes were resident at his house, making it substantially, if not formally, a private hospital. He was especially distinguished, as has been said, as a surgeon. The "heroic" practice, as by him exhibited, was not the daring of an experimenter who was rash, but the courage of one who knew exigencies and responsibilities, and as well knew what resources he had for meeting them. His abilities were appreciated in other than professional lines. He was elected selectman when a little over thirty; was made a deacon of the church at the age of thirty-eight years, and to the last justified the confidence he had gained. Dr. Perkins married first, July 17, 1728, Lydia Pierce, of Plainfield; she died January 8, 1730, aged twenty-four years. He married again,

July 28, 1730, Mary, the second daughter of Dr. Caleb Bushnell, of Norwich. She died February 8, 1795, aged eighty-seven. By the first marriage Dr. Perkins had a daughter, Lydia, who married Daniel Kirkland (probably Daniel, born October 1, 1725, son of Rev. Daniel Kirkland). By this latter wife there were several children. Dr. Joseph Perkins, Jr., oldest son of Dr. Joseph Perkins, Sr., born August 11, 1733; died May 5, 1775. He was instructed by his father and practiced in his native town, Newent, Lisbon, until smallpox terminated his life. He married Joanna, oldest daughter of Benjamin Kinsman and his wife, Mary (Burnham) Kinsman, who was born May 30, 1733. She married the second time; on January 16, 1780, Pember Calkins, of New London. Dr. Perkins's children were four sons, viz.: Major Joseph Perkins, a Captain in the Continental Army, merchant in Norwich, whose son, Alfred Elijah Perkins, M.D., graduate Y. C. 1830, died in 1834, a generous benefactor of Yale College. His daughter, Mary Watkinson Perkins, was the wife of the late Hon. John A. Rockwell, M. C. from 1847 to 1849, and the mother of Alfred Perkins Rockwell, graduate Y. C. 1855, late professor there. She was also the mother of Joseph Perkins Rockwell, P. B. at Y. C. 1868; also of John A. Rockwell, M.D., who more recently lived at Lisbon on the Tracy farm, which he owned for a while; also of Benjamin Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1785; died in 1841. Elijah Perkins, M.D., graduate Y. C. 1787; died 1806; a practitioner in Philadelphia; and Hon. Elias Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1786; died 1845; M. C. from 1801 to 1803, and was Mayor of New London 1829-32. He was the father of Nathaniel Shaw Perkins, M.D., graduate Y. C. 1812, who died 1870; he practiced medicine in New London, and was father of Thomas Shaw Perkins, who graduated Y. C. 1812, and died 1844.

Dr. Eliphas Perkins was born in Newent, Lisbon, 1753; graduate Y. C. 1776; died at Athens, Ohio, 1828. After receiving medical instruction with Dr. Jabez Fitch, of Canterbury, he established himself in medical practice at Vergennes, Vt., whence he removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1799. He was an able physician, a patron of learning, and a devout Christian, and was treasurer of the Ohio University. His father was Capt. John Perkins, born October 5, 1709; died April 16, 1761; a son of Deacon Joseph Perkins. His mother, the second wife of his father, was Lydia (Tracy) Perkins. The above Dr. Eliphas's wife was Lydia Fitch, second daughter of the above-mentioned Dr. Fitch, and who died in 1800 in Marietta, Ohio. Of their children the eldest was Chauncey Fitch Perkins, M.D., born 1782; died 1872; a practitioner in Athens, Ohio, and at Erie, Pa. The youngest was Rev. Henry Perkins, D.D., born February 9, 1796; graduate O. U. 1816. In Allentown, N. J., from 1820 to January, 1880, a pastor there, and at his death still retaining the pastoral relation.

Dr. Caleb Perkins, born at Newent, Lisbon, 1747, the youngest son of Dr. Joseph Perkins, Sr., was a physician who practiced his profession in West Hartford, Conn. His wife was a sister of John Trumbull, LL.D., who graduated Y. C. 1767, and a daughter of Rev. John Trumbull, who graduated Y. C. 1735, and was first pastor of the church in Westbury, Watertown.

Dr. Abijah Perkins, born in Newent, Lisbon, August, 1755; died August 31, 1782. He was a surgeon in the revolutionary army and was captured by the British forces, and his death occurred from hardship endured while held as a prisoner. His parents were Capt. John Perkins and Lydia (Tracy) Perkins.

Simcon Perkins, Esq., emigrated to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, in 1762. Said to have been born in Norwich, February 24, 1735. He died May 9, 1812, having been a Judge of Probate, and held various other official positions in that Province.

He undoubtedly was born in Newent, Norwich, or Lisbon, February, 1735, as he was baptized there on record February, 1735, and was the son of Jacob Perkins, Esq., and his wife, Mrs. Jemima (Leonard) Perkins.

Enoch Perkins, Esq., fifth son of Capt. Mathew and Mrs. Hannah (Bishop) Perkins, born at Newent, Lisbon, August 11, 1760; graduate Y. C. 1781, and was made a tutor there from 1784 to 1786; died in 1828. He was a legal practitioner in Hartford, Conn. He married Anna, born February 19, 1764, a daughter of Rev. Timothy Pitkin, who graduated Y. C. 1747, a son of Gov. William Pitkin. A son of Enoch Perkins and his wife was Hon. Thomas Clap Perkins, born July 29, 1768, and graduate Y. C. 1818; died October 11, 1870; an attorney in Hartford and a revisor of the statutes of Connecticut, and often a State Senator, and elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, an office which he declined. His children by his wife Mary, a sister of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., were Charles Enoch Perkins, who graduated W. C. 1853, an attorney-at-law at Hartford, Conn., and Frederick Beecher Perkins, who graduated Y. C. 1860. Another son of Enoch Perkins and of Mrs. Anna (Pitkin) Perkins, was Rev. George William Perkins, who graduated Y. C. 1824; died November 15, 1856; was successively a pastor at Montreal, Canada; in Meriden, Conn., and a pastor and editor in Chicago, Ill.

Ephraim Perkins, Esq., the third son of Capt. Mathew and Mrs. Hannah Bishop Perkins, born July 8, 1745; died April 23, 1813, was a prominent and leading citizen of Becket, Mass., where he emigrated in 1770. He married, November 7, 1771, Mary Chap-

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lin, of Mansfield, now Chaplin, and was the father of Mathew Perkins, who graduated Y. C. 1799, and died 1808; he was an attorney at Lisbon, N. Y.; and still another son, and brother to this last, was Hon. Bishop Perkins, who died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was a Member of Congress, as well as a Member of the Constitutional Convention of New York.

Samuel Perkins, seventh son of Capt. Mathew and Hannah Bishop Perkins, born September 14, 1766; graduate Y. C. 1785; died September 22, 1850. He was approved as a candidate for the ministry by the New Haven Association, 1789. He lived in Windham and was a deacon of a church there. He married Anna Huntington, and was the father of Samuel Huntington Perkins, graduate Y. C. 1817, a lawyer in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Lee, born in Hanover, Lisbon, April 16, 1771, a daughter of Rev. Andrew Lee, D.D.; married February 12, 1795, William Perkins, of Ashford, who graduated Y. C. 1792; died 1820. One of the children of said William Perkins and his wife, Mary Lee, was George Perkins, born December 24, 1803; graduate Y. C. 1828; a lawyer and resident in Norwich, who died October 13, 1874.

Dr. Jabez Fitch was born in Newent, Lisbon, May 23, 1728 or 1729; he was a second son of Col. Jabez Fitch and his wife, Lydia (Gale) Fitch. This Jabez Fitch, Jr., and Hannah Perkins were married by Peter Powers. His ancestors were of the first settlers. Major James Fitch appears as an original proprietor of large tracts of Lisbon territory. These Fitches were allied to the Bradfords and Adams families of Massachusetts; some of them had been residents in Canterbury; one of Dr. Fitch's children was Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D.D., born 1756; died 1833; graduate Y. C. 1777, and a tutor there eight years, and the first president of Williams College. Later he was a pastor in West Bloomfield, N. J.

Abigail Porter, of Newent, Lisbon, married, February 25, 1776, Jacob Galusha, whose son, Hon. Jonas Galusha, born 1753, was in 1813 Governor of Vermont, and died in Shaftsbury, Vt., 1834.

John Kinsman, born in Newent, Lisbon, 1753; died in Kinsman, Ohio, August 17, 1813. He was the oldest son of Capt. Jeremiah and his wife, Sarah Thomas Kinsman. John married Rebecca Perkins, of Lisbon, October 4, 1792; removed June 14, 1804, to Ohio, and was chief among the founders of the township by him purchased, where his posterity perpetuates his name.

Rev. James, a son of James Abel, whose parents were Alpheus and Elizabeth Abel, baptized at Hanover, Lisbon, April 20, 1803; graduate Y. C. 1819; was pastor at Andover Theological Seminary in 1822; afterwards in other places. He died at Oswego, N. Y., May, 1868.

Rev. Beriah Green, born in Hanover, Lisbon, 1800; died May 4, 1874; graduate M. C. 1819. He was afterwards in several positions of trust and importance, and was made President of Oneida College Institute, Whitesboro, N. Y. He had a brother, Rev. John Smith Green, born in Lisbon, graduate Andover Theological Seminary 1827, who was ordained minister and went as missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Wailuku, or Maui, S. I. Since 1843 he was missionary of the A. M. Association at Makawao, Sandwich Islands. He also had a son, Rev. J. P. Green, also a missionary at Oahu, S. I. Rev. J. S. Green died January 5, 1878, aged eighty-one years.

Luther Manning, M.D., born in Hanover, Lisbon, January 9, 1786; died in 1835; married on January 10, 1810, Lydia, born January 19, 1782; died December 11, 1811, a daughter of Jedediah Burnham, of Newent, Lisbon. He was a practitioner in Scotland, Conn. His father, Dr. Luther Manning, a physician in Hanover, Lisbon, was born in Scotland, Conn.; died May 7, 1813; was a son of Hezekiah and Mrs. Mary Manning, and married October 12, 1779, Sarah Smith, of Scotland, who died June 5, 1840, aged eighty-five years.

Rev. John Adams Allen, a son of Harvey Allen and Mrs. Luceba (Adams) Allen, was born in Hanover, Lisbon, December 1, 1816; graduate O. C. 1842, and Ob. Theo. Seminary in 1845; married, 1847, Elmira Pierce, and was pastor in Sheffield, Ill. Said Harvey and Mrs. Luceba Allen removed to Ohio in 1817. Their other children were Rev. Nathan W. Allen, of Oregon, and Dr. Charles P. Allen, of Princeton, Ill., who has been not only a physician, but a lawyer and a missionary among the Indian tribes of the West.

Dr. Daniel Gordon, a son of Daniel and Mrs. Jennet Gordon was born in Newent, Lisbon, August, 1765; graduate D. C. 1786; studied medicine with Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, and married Priscilla Pierce. He was a successful physician in Plainfield, and after some ten years he was married and removed to Granville, N. Y. He is still remembered by the oldest people, but the time and place of his death have not been ascertained.

Hon. John Lovett was born in Newent, Lisbon, February 20, 1761; graduate Y. C. 1782; died at Fort Meigs, Ohio, 1818. He was a lawyer of distinction in Albany, N. Y., and a Member of Congress 1813-17. By his wife Nancy, daughter of Samuel McClellan, of Woodstock, he was the father of eight children. His oldest son, John Erskine Lovett, graduate Y. C. 1814, died 1847, was also a lawyer in Albany. The Hon. John, first of the above, was the oldest son of Captain Samuel Lovett, born October 14, 1735, died August 1, 1831, and of his first wife, Abigail Sprague, of Lebanon, married April 20, 1758, died 6th of March, 1761, aged twenty years. This Samuel Lovett married the second time, June 30, 1763, Charity Perkins, daughter of Jabez Perkins, Jr., of Newent, Lisbon. The Lovetts of Lisbon were descendants of his.

Rev. Ebenezer Werks Robinson, son of Ralph Robinson, of Granville, N. Y., preached in Hanover, Lisbon, from 1849 to 1852. He died in Washington, D. C., April, 1869. At his suggestion the action was taken which resulted in the celebration at Norwich in June, 1859, of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the general association of Connecticut; one result of which, especially due to his own industry, is seen in the valuable work published in 1861 under direction of that body, entitled "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut."

Dr. Jonathan Knight, born in Newent, Lisbon, 1758; after studying medicine, was a surgeon 1777 and 1780 in the Continental Army, and afterwards settled in Norwalk, Conn. David Knight, one of the early occupants of Lisbon, who married in Norwich, March 17, 1692, Sarah, a daughter of Stephen and Mrs. Sarah (Spencer) Backus, was a grandparent of the above Dr. Jonathan. A son of Dr. Jonathan Knight was Jonathan Knight, Jr., M.D., graduate Y. C. 1808, an eminent physician and distinguished professor in Yale College, and was made President of the American Medical Society. He was born September 4, 1789; died August 25, 1864.

Rev. Caleb Knight, born in Hanover, Lisbon, October 30, 1771, graduate W. C. 1800; died October 25, 1854; was probably a grandson of a Benjamin, born in Newent 1730, and removed when very young with his parents to Monson, Mass. He studied theology with the Rev. Charles Backus, D.D., and was ordained in Hinsdale, Mass., April, 1802. His last years were passed in Hatfield, Mass. A Benjamin Knight died in Hanover, Lisbon, April 14, 1772, aged sixty-four years.

Temperance Bishop was born at Newent, Lisbon, 1733, the daughter of John and his second wife, Mrs. Temperance Lathrop Bishop. She married, November 12, 1761, Daniel Holmes, then a physician at Woodstock, Conn. He died in 1788. Dr. Holmes served during the war between England and France (1759), and subsequently was in command of a company and served through several campaigns in Canada. During the American war for Independence he was a surgeon in the Continental Army. His second wife, Temperance Bishop, was, according to manifold testimony, a lady of noble bearing and surpassing excellence and loveliness. Their oldest child was David Holmes, born 1762. Their second child was Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., LL.D., born December 24, 1763. He died June 4, 1837. He graduated Y. C. 1783, and was ordained at New Haven September 15, 1785. Pastor at Medway, 1785-91. A portion of that time in office as tutor in Yale College and pastor in Cambridge, Mass., in 1792-1832. Among his numerous published writings are "American Annals," two volumes, of which the first edition appeared in 1805. He married, first, Mary, the daughter of Rev. Ezra Stiles, D.D., LL.D., President of Yale College, by which marriage there were no children. He married, second, Sarah, the daughter of Hon. Oliver Wendell, of Boston, by which marriage there were five children born: Mary Jackson, wife of Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R. I.; Ann Susan, wife of Hon. and Rev. Charles W. Upham, a pastor in Salem, Mass., a mayor of that city and a Member of Congress; a daughter, who died early; Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D., a medical professor, distinguished also as a poet and an author, and a John, who was also a doctor and a lawyer.

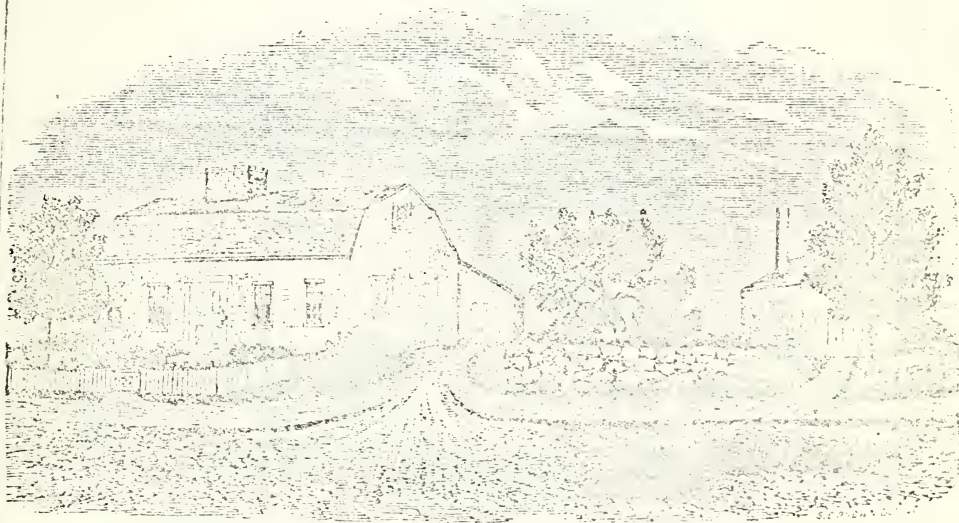
Rev. Stephen Tracy was born in Newent, Lisbon, 1749, graduate C. N. J. 1770; died 1822. He was a son of Jeremiah Tracy, Jr., and of his first wife, Mrs. Abigail (Story) Tracy. He was first pastor of the church in Peru, Mass., 1772-76, and was the first pastor of the church of Norwich, Mass., now Huntington, Mass., from May, 1781, to June, 1799.

Eleazer Jewett was born in Newent, Lisbon, August 31, 1731, and died in Jewett City, Griswold, December 7, 1817. He removed early in 1771 from Newent to Preston, now Griswold, and settled on the Pachaug River near its entrance into the Quinabaug. He erected there a grist mill and later a saw mill, and by selling land at reasonable rates drew other persons to his vicinity, and from this beginning arose gradually around him a village thriving with manufacturing and mechanical enterprises, which was called Jewett City.

The headstone at his grave in Jewett City states: "In April, 1771, he began the settlement of this village, and from his perse-

vering industry and active benevolence it has derived its present importance."

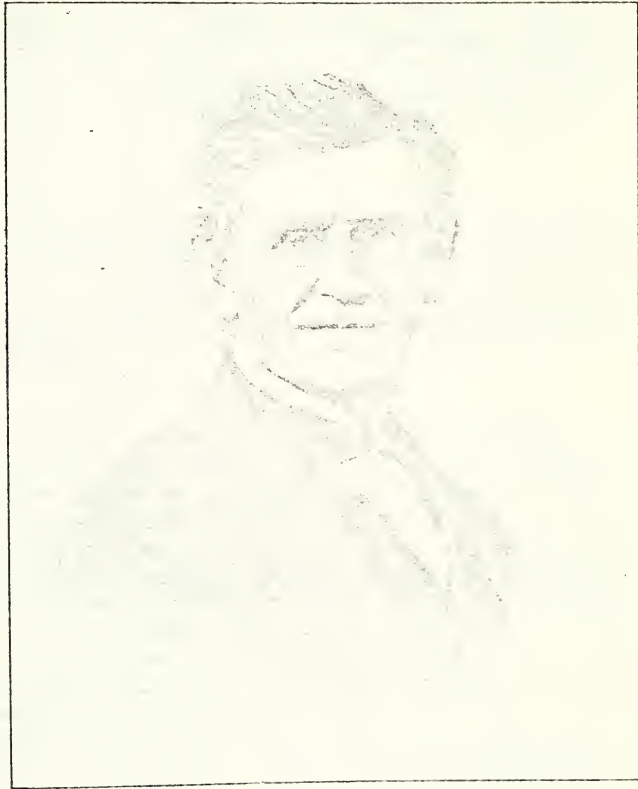
Mr. Jewett was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Farnham, who died May 4, 1798. His second wife, Elizabeth Gallup, died February 16, 1822. (Of his children, Thomas married in Lisbon, February 3, 1785, Prudence Rood; Sarah married Col. Constant Murdock, of Norwich, Vt.; a daughter married John Wilson, and the fifth child, Joseph Jewett, married, March 4, 1790, Betsy King). The children of Joseph and Betsy (King) Jewett were as follows: Betsy, born November 20, 1790; Sally, born December 25, 1792; Lydia, born December 26, 1794; Ann, born October 19, 1796; Eleazer, born January 11, 1799; Henry, born April 2, 1801; Joseph



JOSEPH JEWETT HOME, LISBON.

R., born December 18, 1802; Thomas M., born September 30, 1804, and Charles, born September 5, 1807. The last was the well-known temperance lecturer and advocate, a full account of whose life can be found in W. M. Thayer's book entitled "Life and Recollections of Charles Jewett." We are kindly permitted to print his photograph and his old homestead.

Elizabeth Clement, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Mosely Clement, married, in Newent, Lisbon, December 15, 1776. David Breed, of Norwich, and after his death she became the second wife of



DR. CHAS. JEWETT.

Rev. Aaron Cleaveland. Their daughter, Abiah Hyde Cleaveland, became the first wife of Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D., LL.D., and the mother of Right Rev. Arthur Cleaveland Cox, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

Eunice, the oldest daughter of Rev. Andree Lee, D.D., and his wife, Eunice Hall Lee, was born in Hanover, Lisbon, October 26, 1769, and married, January 21, 1796, Rev. Asa Witter, born in Preston, 1766. The earliest known persons by that name were at Lynn, Mass., in 1650: Ebenezer Witter, of Preston, born 1668, married May 5, 1693, Dorothy Morgan, a sister of Rev. Joseph Morgan, who was pastor of two churches in Greenwich and whose sister, Mary, was wife of the eldest Deacon, Joseph Perkins, of Lisbon.

Rev. Asa Witter, graduate Y. C. 1793; died 1833; was pastor of a church in Wilbraham, Mass., from 1797 to 1814. He removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., 1815, and subsequently to Winchester, Tenn., where he died. His oldest child, John, graduate Y. C. 1812, was a tutor in 1815-17 and a practitioner of medicine in Texas, where in 1858 he died.

Rev. Timothy Allen was born in Norwich, Lisbon, August 31, 1715; graduate Y. C. 1736; died in Chesterfield, Mass., January 12, 1806. He was pastor of a church in West Haven, and at Orange 1738-42, and of the first church of Ashford from 1757-64, and that of Chesterfield, Mass., 1785-96. He preached sometimes in Granville, Mass. He was, with his father, a founder of the church in Norwich, and became a prominent leader among the so-called "New Lights." After he had been dismissed from his church at West Haven, he was in New London in 1743 at the head of what was styled "The Shepherd's Tent," which was instituted to teach exhorters and ministers and train them for their work. Dr. Trumbull represents him as "A man of talents and strict morals and as earnest and effective in preaching." He married, first, Mary Bishop, and his second wife was Dorothy Gallup, a widow of John Read. His grandson, Rev. Jacob Allen, born August 18, 1781, in Preston, was an earnest and instructive preacher.

Clarissa Huntington, born in Hanover, Lisbon, May 3, 1791, eldest daughter of Deacon Barnabas (Perkins) Huntington, married Martin Bottom; they had a son, Martin, born December 2, 1810. She married a second time, on April 20, 1820, Dr. Rufus Smith, a physician of Griswold, and afterwards in Hanover, who,

from 1838 to 1845, was also pastor of the church in Easthampton. One of their children, Rufus, born September 17, 1821, graduate Y. C. 1846 and died 1847.

Dr. Walter Burnham, a son of Capt. Benjamin and of Mrs. Jemima (Perkins) Burnham, was born at Newent, Lisbon, February, 1762, and died September 6, 1834. He practised medicine in Brookfield, Vt. He married, first, in 1792, Submit Smith, of Northfield, Mass., who died June 26, 1826, and he married again in April, 1829, a widow Peck. He had two sons, of which the elder, Zebulon Burnham, M.D., born 1796, died 1861, was a physician of good repute. The younger son, Walter Burnham, M.D., born 1808, was a resident of Lowell, Mass., Professor of Surgery in the Worcester Medical Institute, 1850-60, and a surgeon in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment of the U. S. V. A. from 1862 to 1863.

A brother of Dr. Walter Burnham, Sr., was Zebulon Perkins Burnham, born 1766; died 1810; a prominent shipmaster and merchant of Norwich.

Josiah Read deserves mention as being probably the earliest white settler in what was then called the crotch of the rivers Shetucket and Quinabaug, later known as Newent and now Lisbon. This was in 1687. He died July 3, 1717. The estate of said Josiah Read, in Lisbon, has from his death till this time been in the possession of his descendants.

Jerusha Perkins, born September 1, 1711, a daughter of Deacon Joseph and Mrs. Martha Morgan Perkins, of Norwich, Lisbon, married July 17, 1733, Rev. Jedediah Hyde, who died 1761. He was pastor of a Separatist church at "Bean Hill," Norwich, from 1747 to 1757.

Rev. Horace Bushnell, born in Hanover, Lisbon, November 20, 1802, was the youngest but one of the eleven children of Mr. Jason and Mrs. Hannah (Kirkland) Bushnell. The earliest Bushnells in this country were at Salem, Mass., 1637-39. Horace Bushnell united with the Congregational church at Rome, N. Y., in 1826, was a student of the Oneida Co. Institute 1826-30, and was for two years a teacher in the class department of Lane Seminary, Ohio. He received license to preach at Cincinnati October 14, 1831. He gathered the Storrs Congregational church in that city in 1832 and labored there for a long time. He married, at Hanover, Lisbon, June 17, 1832, Caroline Hastings. Their only son, Horace, Jr., was educated at Farmer's College, Ohio, 1850, and at Lane Seminary, 1862, and was pastor at a church in Southport, Ind., afterwards.

Louisa Kirkland Bushnell, born in Hanover, Lisbon, in 1791, was a sister of Rev. Horace Bushnell. She married Agrippa S. Martin, of New Jersey. Their son, Rev. Charles Finney Martin, was for some years a missionary of the A. M. S. to the Copts in Egypt in 1859; afterwards became pastor of a church in Peru, Ill., and in the service of the Christian Commission, at Nashville, Tenn., and died there during the War of the Rebellion.

William Fitch Bushnell, a brother of Rev. Horace Bushnell, married, in Hanover, Lisbon, April 3, 1815, Jane Corning Parish. He was born in Lisbon 1794. They removed soon after marriage to Rome, N. Y. Their oldest son, Andrew Lee Bushnell, M.D., was a physician in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Their second son, Albert Bushnell, born 1818, studied at Oberlin, Ohio; graduated at Lane Seminary 1843, and soon joined the Gaboon Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in Western Africa, where he had a long service.

Rev. Nathan Lynde Lord, M.D., born December 8, 1821, graduate W. R. C. O. 1847; died in New York, January 23, 1868. He pursued his studies in the theological department of the W. R. College and was ordained in Hudson, Ohio, October 12, 1852. He was in 1853-60 at Oodoopitty, Ceylon, and 1863-7—having studied medicine while on a visit to America—was at Madua, East India, a missionary and physician of the A. B. C. F. M. He married, at Stowe, Vt., August 11, 1850, Laura Weld Delano.

Rev. Amos Read, youngest child of Joseph and Mrs. Thankful (Andrew) Read, was born in Newent, Lisbon, March 25, 1756, and died in Lisbon, November 2, 1838. He was, as a minister of the Baptist denomination, employed by churches in the vicinity of his homestead. He married, first, July 9, 1778, at Scituate, R. I., Mary Bennett, who died January 11, 1831; he married, second, in Lisbon, June 28, 1831, Amelia Wales Palmer, who died January 24, 1847. Of the eleven children of Amos Read were Lydia, born July 27, 1790, who married Rev. Oliver Tuttle: [—] Caleb Read, a son, born Lisbon, November 24, 1780, who became a minister of the Baptist denomination and a resident in Brookfield N. Y., and in Germania, N. Y., 1805 to 1809, and in Lisbon in 1810 to 1816, and later in Colchester and in Griswold. He married, in Montville, September 6, 1804, Mary Leflingwell, and their son Caleb was a Baptist minister, as also their son Hiram, who was a missionary in New Mexico. Rev. Levi Read, third son of Rev. Amos Read, was born in Newent, Lisbon, March 16, 1783, and died there January 21, 1872; he mar-

ried in Brookfield, N. Y., 1817, Elley Potter. Of his children are Charles B. Read, a Baptist minister, and a Daniel Read, LL.D., who has been a president of Shurtleff College and has lived at Lawrence, Kan. Rev. James Read, son of Rev. Amos Read, was born in Lisbon, September 8, 1793, and has been a Baptist minister.

David, son of Deacon Andrew Tracy, married, in Newent, Lisbon, March 20, 1806, Sally Gorton. Their son, Rev. William Tracy, D.D., born in Norwich, June 2, 1807, studied at Andover, Mass., and at Princeton, N. J.; has been since 1836 a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Madura, East Indies, to 1872, and then at Timpavanum, and there he died in November, 1877.

Albert L. Tracy, oldest son of Deacon Freeman Tracy, of Newent, Lisbon, and only child of Mrs. Charity Lathrop, his first wife, married, in Griswold, March 10, 1825, Harriet Burch. Their son, Rev. Thomas Tracy, was a graduate Hanover College, Ind., 1864, and of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., in 1867. Has since 1868 been a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Northern India.

Hon. William Bishop, of Rochester, N. Y., was born in Lisbon, 1803; a son of Capt. Samuel Bishop and of his wife, Mrs. Lucy (Lord) Bishop. He has a son, a clergyman, George Sayles Bishop, D.D., graduate A. C. 1858, who has been a pastor in Newburgh, N. Y., and now has been pastor for more than a score of years at East Orange, N. J. He has served as Moderator of the Organized Synod of that locality. He was chosen "Vedder Lecturer" before the college and seminary of New Brunswick in 1884, and has been three times a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Of his two sons, one, Rev. William S. Bishop, is curate at St. John's Chapel, New York, a graduate of Rutgers College and of the General Theological Seminary, New York. Another son, a graduate of Princeton, N. J., is a teacher in New York City.

Rev. William Hyde was born in Griswold, June 25, 1805. His parents moved to Lisbon with him soon after his birth. He was a son of Joel Hyde and his wife, Mary (Belcher) Hyde. He graduated A. C. 1829, studied theology at Andover Seminary 1829-32, and was ordained pastor of a church at Yorktown, N. Y., June 2, 1833. Then pastor of a church at Westbrook, June 28, 1838, till 1854. In 1864 acting pastor at Lynne till his death, December

19, 1874. He married Martha Belcher and had eight children. The third child, Joel Wilbur Hyde, born March 20, 1839, received from Y. C. 1861 the degree of M.D.

Sarah Benedict, oldest daughter of Joel Benedict, D.D., and his wife, Mrs. Sarah (McKown) Benedict, was born in Newent, Lisbon, August 28, 1774. She married, July 4, 1796, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., LL.D., who was born at Ashford, June 25, 1773, and died January 29, 1866. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Benedict (before mentioned); was a Presbyterian pastor at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and in Albany, N. Y., and from 1804 till his decease President of Union College. Of their four children, one, Hon. Joel B. Nott, of Guilderland, N. Y., graduate U. C. 1817, was the father of Hon. Charles Cooper Nott, of Washington, D. C., who graduated U. C. 1848, and was a Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims; and another son was Rev. John Nott, D.D., of Fonda, N. Y. The youngest son, Hon. Benjamin Nott, graduate U. C. 1823, lived in Albany, N. Y.

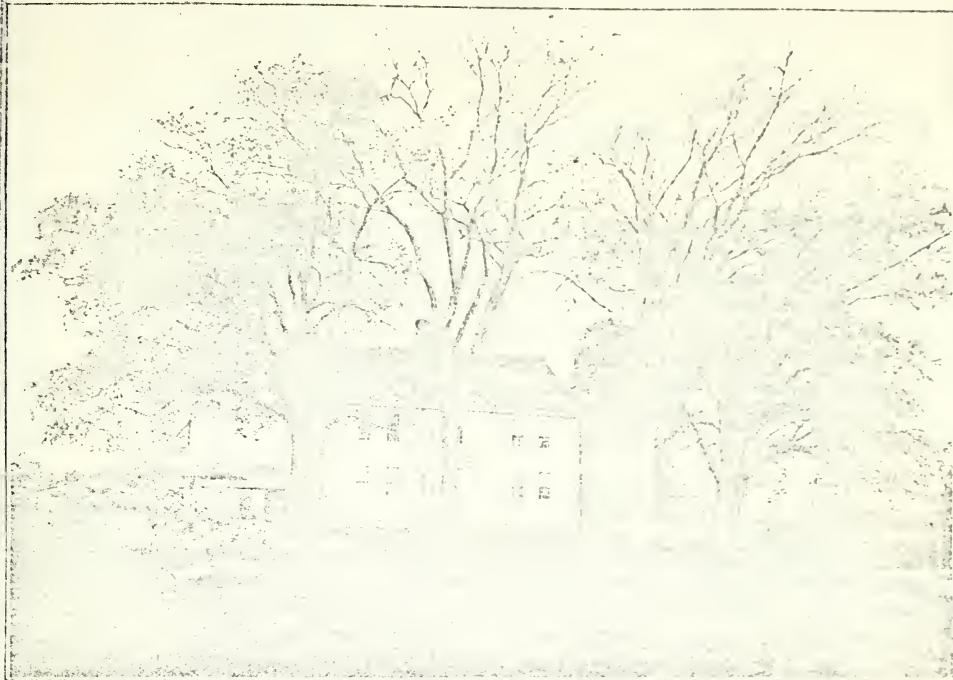
The only daughter of Eliphalet Nott was Sarah Maria, who died in 1839. She had married, April, 1824, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., who graduated U. C. 1818, and died 1865. He was professor in U. C. from 1831 to 1845, and afterwards a Bishop of the Pennsylvania Diocese of the P. E. church. He married, second, Sarah, a daughter of Robert Benedict, born in Lisbon July 11, 1776, and who has resided at Richfield Springs, N. Y. A record, speaking of the ten children of Bishop Alonzo Potter and Mrs. Sarah Maria (Nott) Potter, about twenty years ago, when they were all living, speaks of Hon. Clarkson Nott Potter, of New York, graduate U. C. 1842, a lawyer and a Member of Congress from 1869 to 1875; also Howard Potter, of New York, graduate U. C. 1846, a member of the New York State Board of Commissioners of Charities; and Robert Brown Potter, of Newport, R. I., Major General of U. S. V. A., Ninth Army Corps, and Edward Tuckerman Potter, of New York City, who graduated U. C. 1853, and Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York City, and Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D.D., graduate U. C. 1861, President of Union College, and William Appleton Potter, of New York, graduate U. C. 1864.

Rev. Philo Judson, born in Woodbury, January 14, 1784; died in Hartford, March 11, 1874, having studied theology under Rev. Azel Backus, he was pastor of the first church in Ashford from 1811 to 1833, and pastor of the second church in Hanover, Lisbon, from June, 1833, to July, 1834, and of the church in Willimantic from 1834 to 1839, and acting pastor of first church in Middle Haddam in 1846 to 1847, and from 1848 and onward he resided at Rocky Hill; he was much engaged in revival work; he possessed a fervent, earnest spirit.

Samuel Coit Morgan, graduate Y. C. 1812, was a son of Capt. Elisha and Mrs. Olive (Coit) Morgan; was born in Lisbon, August, 1789; died in Norwich September 11, 1876. He was a lawyer, residing, in 1816 to 1842, in Jewett City, and afterwards a resident in Norwich; was President of the Quinabaug Bank from 1842 to 1860. He married, September 1, 1816, Maria B., daughter of Rev. Edward Porter, of Farmington. Married, second, November 26, 1849, Frances A., daughter of Gen. Moses Cleveland, of Canterbury, and third married, June 12, 1861, Mary Cook, daughter of Dr. John C. Tibbets. He had no children. At his death he bequeathed considerable sums to various benevolent societies.

JOSHUA BISHOP.—A short but influential life sometimes out-reaches in wide results one of length of days. Joshua Bishop, son of Capt. Reuben and Abigail Bishop, born April 19, 1814; with hardly an average common-school education, when about twenty years old, found himself located in New York City. Through social acquaintance and church connection, he came in contact with those philanthropists and pioneer Abolitionists, Lewis and Arthur Tappan, and as they in New York, so did he in Lisbon circulate the anti-slavery literature of that period, which made lifelong Abolitionists of thousands of those who lived to rejoice when emancipation was accomplished by the pen of President Lincoln.

This same young man, who had but a little over half a dozen years of active life left for him to live, made the acquaintance of Dr. John Burdell, a prominent and eminent dentist, who influenced him to study for the profession of dentistry. At this time the text books on dentistry were mostly in French and German. He, with remarkable insight, foresaw, as he studied the great importance of this profession to the human race, its possibilities and the aptitude of the Americans to take the lead in its future development and make it, as they have, essentially an American profession. Not a large city in the world to-day but has its American dentist honored abroad, as at home. The profession of dentistry has the credit of discovering anæsthetics, that invaluable boon to suffering mankind. Mr. Chipman, in searching the records of Lisbon's professional men, reports four dentists. This Joshua Bishop, who was undeniably the first to enter the profession from Lisbon, and who practiced in New York City and in the West Indies, was influential in having at least five followers from Lisbon, three of whom were his own brothers.



CAPTAIN BURNHAM'S INN

This old stage tavern or inn, was kept for a long time by Capt. Benj. Burnham, who built the present house on an old tavern site. It was kept later by Capt. Reuben Bishop, father of the author, whose boyhood days were spent there; it was a tavern where the stage line between Boston and New York changed its horses. It was, at the time of the cholera scare in '32 and '33, a busy place, where daily three stages in each direction drew up their foaming, panting horses upon the front green, the post-horn's mellow tones having heralded their arrival.

Historians of our Revolutionary Strife are on record as saying, "On Saturday, September 3d, during the earlier struggle in the Revolutionary war, at 4 o'clock, P. M., an express arrived at Norwich from Col. Israel Putnam (whose home was not many miles from that locality) that Boston had been attacked the night before and six of the citizens killed. This was but a rumor, but it caused the greatest consternation.

The citizens of Norwich assembled about their liberty tree, then adjourned to the Court House and resolved to dispatch an express to Providence to learn the truth of the report.

David Nevins volunteered on this service, as he had on many similar occasions, and departed at eight o'clock P. M. On Sunday morning 494 men, well equipped, and the greater part mounted on good horses, had already started for Boston, under command of Maj. John Durkee, and rendezvoused at Capt. Burnham's Inn, seven miles from Norwich Court House, where they, at eleven o'clock A. M., were met by the return of Mr. Nevins with information that the report was not true, whereupon they dispersed."

CHAPTER V.

Having thus recorded a long list of the many distinguished persons of Lisbon, the writer feels sure he has omitted many others equally deserving of notice, which should find place in Lisbon's history; but it is quite impossible to get full and reliable records of prominent men who have left Lisbon for other fields of activity. There are over thirty persons whose names are on record as graduates of Yale College from Lisbon. Then Union College, N. Y., Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Middlebury, Western Reserve and Oberlin Colleges, who have also had Lisbon boys to educate.

In a list of ministers originating in Lisbon, Rev. Mr. Chipman gave the names of thirty-three who had become ministers up to 1873. There are doubtless many more than this number. They have been distributed among the several denominations and some of them have become missionaries to other countries.

In a list of doctors or physicians, Rev. Mr. Chipman records the names of forty-one, who up to the time of his report—1873—were in or from Lisbon.

LIST OF SOLDIERS

Inhabitants or natives of Lisbon, who served in the "Continental Army" during the War of the Revolution, were:

Bartlett Bingham, died 1777.
 Lemuel Bingham, died 1776.
 Elijah Bishop, died 1776.
 Reuben Bishop, died 1775.
 Darius Bottom, died 1775.
 Amos Brewster, died 1777.
 Ephraim Durfy, died 1777.
 Daniel Fitch, died
 Capt. Ziba Hunt, died
 Adonijah Kingsley, died 1777.

Lieut. Nathaniel Kirkland, killed October 12, 1777.
 Dr. Jonathan Knight (a surgeon).
 Dr. Abijah Perkins (a surgeon), died August 31, 1782.
 Capt. Ebenezer Perkins.
 Capt. Jacob Perkins, Jr.
 Capt. Joseph Perkins, Jr.
 Lieut. Simon Perkins, killed September 3, 1778.
 Rev. Andrew Lee (Chaplain).
 Capt. Samuel Lovett.
 Rev. Peter Powers, died 1776.
 Daniel Preston.
 Asa Rathbun.
 Capt. Moses Stevens.
 Ensign Andrew Tracy.
 Capt. Ames Walbridge.
 George Whitchell, died 1777.

The above dates of death ante-date the close of the struggle. Reuben Bishop, the writer's great-grandfather, died in the campaign of Arnold towards Quebec, which was before the Declaration of Independence. The list above of those serving in the War of the Revolution is by no means a full one of those from Lisbon's territory.

Soldiers from Lisbon who served in the war with England, 1812 to 1815:

Capt. Freeman Tracy, of Newent, and Capt. Charles Perkins, of Hanover, were, with their respective companies, in active service at Stonington, New London, and vicinity when Stonington was assaulted by a British force in 1812. In said companies are said to have been the persons below named:

Asa Witter Allen, who removed to Salem, Ohio, from Lisbon.
 Evander Fuller, who died September 18, 1873.
 Josiah Kean (Kaine?).
 Zephaniah Simpson.
 Simon Lathrop, etc.

During this war of three years, which was mostly a warfare of naval attacks upon our coast, the military companies were frequently called upon to come to the defence of the coast along New London County. Lisbon several times marched her companies to the points of danger. Capt. Roswell Adams, with his company, had this experience, as well as Capt. Tracy and Capt. Perkins. Reuben Bishop, afterwards made a Captain of a Lisbon company, was there, and often related his experience to his children, of whom the writer was one. There were three companies marched from Lisbon whose officers and men must have enrolled more than one hundred men in this service.

A list of seamen, natives of Lisbon, who were engaged in the Revolutionary War:

Capt. Oliver Arnold, brother of the traitor Benedict Arnold.	
Oliver Arnold, Jr.	Adonijah Knight.
Capt. Ezra Bishop.	Capt. Elisha Lathrop.
David Bottom.	Capt. Robert McKown.
Aaron Burnham.	Jacob Perkins.
Capt. Zebulon Perkins Burnham.	Samuel Perkins.
Comfort Eames.	Capt. Zebulon Perkins.
Cyrus Eames.	Thomas Todd.
Gideon Eames.	James W. Watson.
Capt. Rufus Eames.	Asa Williams.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY LISBON IN THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

Patrick Sullivan, First Connecticut Regiment.
 John W. Cutler, Second Connecticut Regiment.
 John H. Wilcox, Second Connecticut Regiment.
 Eugene Branch, Second Connecticut Regiment.
 Charles H. Corey, Fifth Connecticut Regiment.
 William D. Spicer, Fifth Connecticut Regiment.
 Henry D. Frisby, Sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 John Sullivan, Seventh Connecticut Regiment.
 John Carroll, Eighth Connecticut Regiment.
 Ezra N. Barber, Eleventh Connecticut Regiment.
 George Snow, Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.
 Gilbert A. Davis, Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.
 Elijah I. Green, Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.
 John Black, Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.
 William J. Morehead, Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment.
 Henry A. Bingham, Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment.
 Eli Jackson, Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment.
 Austin Fitzgerald, Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment.
 Asa Belknap, Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment.
 Andrew J. Willett, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 Elisha N. Green, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 Caleb T. Bishop, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 George A. Haskell, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 Amos Palmer, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 Horace A. Palmer, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 William A. Palmer, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 Albert M. Rathbun, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment.
 Henry West, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Regiment.
 William Wilson, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Regiment.
 William H. Boyer, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Regiment.
 Cyrus York, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Regiment.
 Peter Brooker, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Regiment.
 Isaac Wilson, Thirtieth Connecticut Regiment.

The regimental rolls show a very much larger number of enlisted men in this war.

CENSUS RETURNS.

In 1774, twelve years before Norwich was divided, there were in Newent Parish ninety-two dwelling houses, ninety-eight families, and six hundred and forty-one persons. In Hanover Parish forty-four houses, fifty-three families, and three hundred and twenty-three persons. Total of inhabitants in both the parishes then, nine hundred and sixty-four. While these parishes remained together as parts of Lisbon, their population was returned by the Census Bureau, in

1800.....	1,158	1860.....	1,262
1810.....	1,128	1870.....	502
1830.....	1,161	1880.....	630
1840.....	1,052	1890.....	548
1850.....	938	1900.....	697

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Of Constitutional State Conventions Connecticut has convened but three, viz., 1788, 1818, 1902. The first was called to ratify the Constitution of the United States in 1788. Rev. Andrew Lee was chosen and sent as a Delegate from Lisbon. The second, called in 1818, was to form a State Constitution for Connecticut. Daniel Braman was sent as a Delegate from Lisbon. The third, called in 1902, was for consideration of proposed changes to the State Constitution, wherein measures were discussed still undecided. Calvin Duane Bromley was chosen as Delegate from Lisbon.

LISBON'S LEGISLATORS.

Members of the State Senate of Connecticut. (The first named was an early resident, the others were natives of Lisbon):

Ashur Palmer Brown,	Ethan Allen,
Calvin Barstow Bromley,	Jeremiah Kinsman Adams,
↓ Thomas Clark.	

Members of Congress, natives of Lisbon:

Elias Perkins,	John Lovett,	Joseph Kirkland.
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Representatives from Lisbon in the Connecticut Legislature, those included who, before Lisbon was incorporated, pertained to the Newent, Lisbon, part of Norwich:

MAY SESSION.

1720—
1722—Jabez Perkins.
1723—Jabez Perkins.

OCTOBER SESSION.

Jabez Perkins.
Jabez Perkins.

MAY SESSION.

1728—
 1757—
 1758—
 1768—Elisha Lathrop.
 1782—Samuel Lovett.
 1783—Elisha Lathrop.
 1784—Elisha Lathrop.
 1785—Elisha Lathrop.
 1786—Elisha Lathrop.
 1787—Elisha Lathrop.
 1788—John Perkins.
 1789—Jacob Perkins.
 1790—Ezra Bishop.
 1791—John Perkins.
 1792—Samuel Lovett.
 1793—Samuel Lovett.
 1794—Samuel Lovett.
 1795—Samuel Lovett.
 1796—Levi Perkins.
 1797—Levi Perkins.
 1798—John Kinsman.
 1799—John Kinsman.
 1800—Luther Manning.
 1801—Joshua Perkins.
 1802—Ezra Bishop.
 1803—David Hale.
 1804—Joshua Perkins.
 1805—Daniel Braman.
 1806—Barnabas Huntington.
 1807—Daniel Braman.
 1808—Levi Perkins.
 1809—William Adams.
 1810—Levi Perkins.
 1811—William Adams.
 1812—Levi Perkins.
 1813—Freeman Tracy.
 1814—Levi Perkins.
 1815—Freeman Tracy.
 1816—Levi Perkins.
 1817—Freeman Tracy.
 1818—Frederick Perkins.

OCTOBER SESSION.

Jabez Perkins.
 John Perkins.
 John Perkins.

 Elisha Lathrop.
 Elisha Lathrop.
 Elisha Lathrop.
 Elisha Lathrop.
 Elisha Lathrop.
 John Perkins.
 Jacob Perkins.
 Joshua Perkins.
 Ezra Bishop.
 Ezra Bishop.
 Samuel Lovett.
 Samuel Lovett.
 Elisha Morgan.
 Levi Perkins.
 Levi Perkins.
 John Kinsman.
 Luther Manning.
 Luther Manning.
 Samuel Lovett.
 Joshua Perkins.
 Joshua Perkins.
 Septimius Lathrop.
 Joshua Perkins.
 Daniel Braman.
 Barnabas Huntington.
 Daniel Braman.
 Levi Perkins.

 Levi Perkins.
 William Adams.
 Levi Perkins.
 Freeman Tracy.
 Levi Perkins.
 Freeman Tracy.
 Levi Perkins.
 Frederick Perkins.
 Joseph L. Lyon.

Since 1818, under the new Constitution, there has been held but one session a year.

1819—Thomas Kinsman.
 1820—Joseph Jewett.
 1821—Tyler Brown.

1822—Tyler Brown.
 1823—Joseph L. Lyon.
 1824—Andrew Clark.

- 1825—Samuel Peckham.
 1826—Barzillai Bishop.
 1827—Elisha Morgan.
 1828—Roswell Adams.
 1829—John Gray.
 1830—John Gray.
 1831—Jared Farnham.
 1832—Bucklin Mathewson.
 1833—Bucklin Mathewson.
 1834—Ebenezer Allen.
 1835—James Stetson.
 1836—Nathan Brewster.
 1837—Thomas A. Clark.
 1838—Russell Rose.
 1839—Daniel F. Cutler.
 1840—Thomas G. Read.
 1841—Thomas A. Clark.
 1842—Perley B. Fuller.
 1843—Vine Smith.
 1844—Henry R. Robbins.
 1845—Thomas M. Jewett.
 1846—William C. Cutler.
 1847—Edwin Kimball.
 1848—Elijah Rathbun, Jr.
 1849—Ebenezer Lyon.
 1850—Asher P. Brown.
 1851—Daniel M. Brown.
 1852—William C. Cutler.
 1853—Ezekiel Bromley.
 1854—Sanford Bromley.
 1855—Edwin Fitch.
 1856—Asher P. Brown.
 1857—Norman Smith.
 1858—Thomas A. Clark.
 1859—Jacob B. Bachelder.
 1860—Nathan P. Bishop.
 1861—Isaac S. Geer.
 1862—George L. Haskell.
 1863—Eleazer Bushnell.
 1864—Willard Bliss.
 1865—Henry Lyon.
 1866—Henry A. Bennett.
 1867—George N. Carr.
 1868—G. B. Hull.
 1869—Sanford Bromley.
 1870—George L. Phillips.
 1871—Russel Whiting Fitch.
 1872—Henry Lyon.
 1873—Jonathan Lester Lathrop.
 1874—Henry G. Palmer.
 1875—James B. Palmer.
 1876—James B. Palmer.
 1877—Edwin Kimball.
 1878—John F. Hewitt.
 1879—Edwin F. Appley.
 1880—Charles J. Bromley.
 1881—George Robinson.
 1882—Augustus F. Read.
 1883—Thomas McCarthy.
 1884—Edward C. Hyde.
 1885—John D. O'Sullivan.
 1886—Charles G. Fitch.
 1887-88—Cornelius Murphy.
 1889-90—George G. Young.
 1891-92—John G. Bromley.
 1893-94—John G. Bromley.
 1895-96—James E. Roberts.
 1897-1898—Charles B. Bromley.
 1899-1900—James B. Palmer.
 1899-1900—James B. Palmer.
 1901-02—Frank E. Olds.
 1903-04—Calvin D. Bromley.

TOWN CLERKS OF LISBON.

- 1786—John Kinsman.
 1787-1815—Jedediah Burnham.
 1816-28—Joseph Jewett.
 1829-35—Thomas Kinsman.
 1836-39—Henry R. Robbins.
 1840-42—Sanford Bromley.
 1843-47—Thomas M. Jewett.
 1848-50—Sanford Bromley.
 1851-52—Daniel M. Brown.
 1853—Levi C. Corning.
 1854-55—Daniel M. Brown.
 1855-60—Jacob B. Bachelder.
 1861-69—Sanford Bromley.
 1870—John F. Hewitt.
 1871-92—Henry Lyon.
 1892-93—Frank E. Robinson.
 1893-98—George G. Bromley.
 1898—Calvin D. Bromley.

TOWN ORDERS SHOWING THE CHANGE OF CURRENCY FROM POUNDS
AND SHILLINGS TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

(No. 69)

Sir,

PAY *John Bingham*

or order, Ten _____ Dollars

_____ Cents, out of the
Two cent Town tax, made on the
list 1799 and charge the Town.

Lisbon, *March 4th 1800*

10 dollars 00 cents.

Per ^{*by*} *Henryington*

Cyrus Bishop

} Selectmen.

To *Deat. J. Burnham* Town-Treasurer.

(No 335)

Sir,

Pay Jonathan Lawrence
or order fifteen Shillings

lawful money, out of the 2 Town tax, made
on the list 1798 and charge the Town.

Lisbon, April 2^d 1799

£0=15=0

John Fitch

Frederick Peiris

Joseph Burnham Town Treasurer.

Selectmen.

(No. 72)

Sir,

PAY *Jonas Prend*
 or order, *Fifteen* Dollars
 Cents, out of the

2 Cent --- Town tax, made on the
 list 1799 and charge the Town.

Lisbon, *March 11th 1800*

13 dollars *00* cents

Barn Huntington

Cyrus Bishop

} Sealedmen.

To *Doct. J. B. Bunker* Town-Treasurer.

TAX COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF 1825.

NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on a dollar, on List 1824—and will meet them to receive said tax at the store of Brown & Baldwin, in said Lisbon, (*Newent Society*) on Wednesday the 28th day of December instant, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. and at the house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, (*Hanover Society*) on Thursday the 29th day of December instant from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.—Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees according to law.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY,

Collector.

Lisbon, Dec. 3d, 1825.

3w86—

SELECTMEN OF LISBON.

- 1786, June 30—Capt. Joshua Perkins, Capt. Ezra Bishop, Capt. Samuel Lovett.
- 1786, December 18—Capt. Joshua Perkins, Capt. Ezra Bishop, Capt. Samuel Lovett, John Bingham, Capt. Benjamin Burnham.
- 1787—Capt. Joshua Perkins, Ezra Bishop, John Bingham, Benjamin Burnham.
- 1788—Ezra Bishop, Capt. Joshua Perkins, Capt. Elisha Morgan.
- 1789—Capt. Ezra Bishop, Capt. Joshua Perkins, Capt. Elisha Morgan, John Bingham, Jr.
- 1790—Ezra Bishop, Capt. Joshua Perkins, John Bingham.
- 1791—Ezra Bishop, Dr. Luther Manning, John Bingham.
- 1792—John Kinsman, Major Ebenezer Tracy, Capt. Levi Perkins.
- 1793—Capt. Levi Perkins, Ezra Bishop, Septimius Lathrop.
- 1794—Capt. Levi Perkins, Septimius Lathrop, Capt. Samuel Bishop.
- 1795—Capt. Levi Perkins, Septimius Lathrop, Capt. Samuel Bishop.
- 1796—Barnabas Huntington, William Adams, John Fitch.
- 1797—Barnabas Huntington, John Fitch, William Adams.
- 1798—John Fitch, William Adams, Frederick Perkins.
- 1799—Ezra Bishop, Barnabas Huntington, Cyrus Bishop.
- 1800—Ezra Bishop, Barnabas Huntington, Col. Ebenezer Tracy.
- 1801—Ezra Bishop, Barnabas Huntington, Col. Ebenezer Tracy.
- 1802—Barnabas Huntington, Ebenezer Tracy, Daniel Braman.
- 1803—Barnabas Huntington, Daniel Braman, Septimius Lathrop.
- 1804—Barnabas Huntington, Daniel Braman, Septimius Lathrop.
- 1805—Daniel Braman, Capt. John Bingham, William Adams.
- 1806—Daniel Braman, Capt. John Bingham, William Adams.
- 1807—Capt. John Bingham, Barnabas Hyde, Joseph Jewett.
- 1808—Capt. John Bingham, Barnabas Hyde, Joseph Jewett.
- 1809—Joseph Jewett, Barnabas Huntington, Major Freeman Tracy.
- 1810—Barnabas Huntington, Major Freeman Tracy, Thomas Kinsman.
- 1811—Major Freeman Tracy, Thomas Kinsman, Capt. Frederick Tracy.
- 1812—Thomas Kinsman, Levi Perkins, Capt. Andrew Clark.
- 1813—Capt. Andrew Clark, Capt. John Bingham, William Adams.
- 1814—William Adams, Daniel F. Cutler, Jeremiah Tracy.
- 1815—William Adams, Daniel F. Cutler, Jeremiah Tracy.
- 1816—Jeremiah Tracy, Tyler Brown, Barnabas Huntington.
- 1817—Daniel Braman, Joseph L. Lyon, James Burnham.
- 1818—Daniel Braman, Joseph L. Lyon, James Burnham.
- 1819—Daniel Braman, Joseph L. Lyon, Lee Hyde.
- 1820—Joseph L. Lyon, James Burnham, Amos Bennett.
- 1821—Joseph L. Lyon, Amos Bennett, Freeman Tracy.
- 1822—Joseph L. Lyon, Amos Bennett, Freeman Tracy.
- 1823—Joseph L. Lyon, Freeman Tracy, Amos Bennett.
- 1824—Freeman Tracy, Nathan Brooks, Russell Rose.
- 1825—Nathan Brooks, Russell Rose, Capt. Roswell Adams.

- 1826—Russell Rose, Barzillai Bishop, Barstow Bromley.
 1827—Barstow Bromley, Joseph L. Lyon, Samuel Peckham.
 1828—Samuel Peckham, Charles Bushnell, John Gray.
 1829—Charles Bushnell, John Gray, Russell Rose.
 1830—Samuel Peckham, Charles Perkins, James Stetson.
 1831—Samuel Peckham, Charles Perkins, James Stetson.
 1832—James Stetson, Bishop Burnham, Milton M. Perkins.
 1833—James Stetson, Bucklin Mathewson, Jared Farnham.
 1834—Bucklin Mathewson, Adonijah Bushnell, Martin Warren.
 1835—Vine Smith, Thomas A. Clark, Henry Lathrop.
 1836—Thomas A. Clark, William Sisson, Roswell B. Downing.
 1837—Roswell Adams, Luther Fuller, Daniel B. Lovett.
 1838—Daniel B. Lovett, Perley B. Fuller, Thomas G. Read.
 1839—Freeman Tracy, Ebenezer Allen, Joseph B. Hibbard.
 1840—Joseph B. Hibbard, Thomas A. Clark, Vine Smith.
 1841—Thomas A. Clark, Vine Smith, Levi C. Corning.
 1842—Henry R. Robbins, John Grant, Bishop Burnham.
 1843—Henry R. Robbins, John Grant, Elijah Rathbun.
 1844—Henry R. Robbins, William C. Cutler, Joseph B. Prentice.
 1845—Joseph B. Prentice, William C. Cutler, Ansel Brown.
 1846—Ansel Brown, Chauncey K. Bushnell, Ebenezer Lyon.
 1847—Ebenezer Lyon, Jabez L. Benjamin, George P. Harvey.
 1848—Ebenezer Lyon, Jabez L. Benjamin, Ezekiel Bromley.
 1849—Jabez L. Benjamin, Nathan P. Bishop, Levi P. Branch.
 1850—Nathan P. Bishop, Squire B. Brown, Asahel L. Prentice.
 1851—Jabez L. Benjamin, John Grant, Isaac S. Geer.
 1852—Jabez L. Benjamin, Isaac S. Geer, Nathan P. Bishop.
 1853—Thomas L. Read, Norman Smith, Sanford Bromley.
 1854—Jabez L. Benjamin, Isaac S. Geer, Nathan P. Bishop.
 1855—Asher P. Brown, George J. Lawton, Eleazer Bushnell.
 1856—Asher P. Brown, George J. Lawton, Eleazer Bushnell.
 1857—George J. Lawton, Eleazer Bushnell, Sanford Bromley.
 1858—Asher P. Brown, Daniel L. Lovett, Henry Lyon.
 1859—Jabez L. Benjamin, Thomas F. Standish, Jeremiah K. Adams.
 1860—Eleazer Bushnell, Jeremiah K. Adams, Henry Lyon.
 1861—Jeremiah K. Adams, George L. Haskell, Benjamin W. Palmer.
 1862—Henry Lyon, Benjamin W. Palmer, Samuel B. Gardner.
 1863—Samuel B. Gardner, George N. Carr, Charles Bennett.
 1864—Eleazer Bushnell, Charles Bennett, Charles J. Bromley.
 1865—Eleazer Bushnell, Charles J. Bromley, Charles Bennett.
 1866—Henry Lyon, Charles J. Bromley, Charles Hyde.
 1867—Henry Lyon, Charles J. Bromley, Charles Hyde.
 1868—Henry Lyon, Charles J. Bromley, Charles Hyde.
 1869—Henry Lyon, Jeremiah K. Adams, Charles Hyde.
 1870—Jabez L. Benjamin, Jeremiah K. Adams, Edmund F. Tracy.
 1871—Eleazer Bushnell, Russell W. Fitch, Augustus F. Read.
 1872—Eleazer Bushnell, Russell W. Fitch, Augustus F. Read.
 1873—Thomas A. Clark, Benjamin G. Hull, Eben F. Yerrington.

- 1874—John F. Hewett, Jeremiah K. Adams, James B. Palmer.
 1875—Jeremiah K. Adams, Henry G. Palmer, James B. Palmer.
 1876—Henry G. Palmer, Cornelius Murphy, Edwin Kimball.
 1877—Russell W. Fitch, Cornelius Murphy, Edwin Kimball.
 1878—Jabez L. Benjamin, Russell W. Fitch, George Robinson.
 1879—Russell W. Fitch, Charles J. Bromley, George Robinson.
 1880—Edward C. Hyde, Charles J. Bromley, George Robinson.
 1881—Edward C. Hyde, Russell W. Fitch, James H. Kennedy.
 1882—Russell W. Fitch, Edward C. Hyde, James H. Kennedy.
 1883—Cornelius Murphy, Edward C. Hyde, James H. Kennedy.
 1884—Cornelius Murphy, Joseph H. Giddings, Daniel M. Browne.
 1885—Cornelius Murphy, Russell W. Fitch, Jeremiah K. Adams.
 1886—Russell W. Fitch, Augustus F. Read, James H. Kennedy.
 1887—Augustus F. Read, Thomas D. Phillips, Jeremiah K. Adams.
 1888—Augustus F. Read, Edgar Wall, Edward C. Hyde.
 1889—Russell W. Fitch, John Murphy, Jeremiah K. Adams.
 1890—Augustus F. Read, George A. Ross, John G. Bromley.
 1891—George G. Young, Jeremiah K. Adams, Charles E. Lyon.
 1892—James H. Kennedy, Charles B. Bromley, James E. Roberts.
 1893—James H. Kennedy, James E. Roberts, Thomas D. Phillips.
 1894—James H. Kennedy, James E. Roberts, Thomas D. Phillips.
 1895—James H. Kennedy, Thomas D. Phillips, Andrew A. Adams.
 1896—James H. Kennedy, Andrew A. Adams, Luther C. Gray.
 1897—Henry Lyon, Michael J. Connell, James H. Kennedy.
 1898—Henry Lyon, Andrew A. Adams, Thomas D. Phillips.
 1899—James H. Kennedy, Michael J. Connell, Henry Lyon.
 1900—James H. Kennedy, Michael J. Connell, John Spencer.
 1901—John G. Bromley, John Spencer, Michael J. Connell.
 1902—John G. Bromley, Russell W. Fitch, John Spencer.

Before Lisbon was separated from Norwich, Newent furnished for selectmen of Norwich Joseph Perkins, 1736, and Robert Kinsman, 1725 to 1728, and probably others.

AUTHORS AND EDITORS WHOSE BIRTHPLACE WAS LISBON.

- David Hale, editor *Journal of Commerce*, New York.
 Eleazer Lord, New York, writer on Prophecy, etc.
 David Nevins Lord, editor *Literary and Theological Review*.
 Charles Jewett, poetry, temperance, etc.
 Hezekiah Lord Read, editor of agricultural journals, and author of works on agriculture, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

A RECORD OF SOME LIVING NATIVES OF LISBON FOLLOWS, WITH
A FEW WHO HAVE RECENTLY DIED.

GILES POTTER.—On the rolls of officials in the State of Connecticut we find Giles Potter. He is designated as agent of the State Board of Education. He was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, February 22, 1829; son of Elisha Payne and Abigail (Lathrop) Potter; of good Puritan stock. He is a graduate of Yale College, class of 1855, and took honors in mathematics and the sciences. He has been in the service of the State for more than thirty years, which is a longer period officially than that of any person now living in the State. He is sometimes called the State's Truant Officer, whose duty it is to enforce the school laws, investigating cases of violations of these enactments, either by parents or manufacturers who employ children under age.

He now resides in New Haven, and has about thirty towns in Middlesex, Fairfield and New Haven counties under his supervision; formerly his duties were over the whole State, but the increase of work to accomplish the end desired has been met by a late law making four agents for the State at the present time, of which he is one and the oldest in official service.

Mr. Potter taught school at East Hartford and the Connecticut Literary Institution in Suffield, and at the School Academy at Essex, where he afterwards made his home for several years; was there made deacon of his church, superintendent of the Sabbath-school for twenty-three years, and represented that town in the Legislature three terms.

ELISHA LATHROP POTTER.—In connection with Mr. Giles Potter's brief history, it is fitting that mention should be made of his brother Elisha. He was born in Lisbon, August 5, 1827; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 21, 1880. In that large city of comparative strangers to him he had made his home a few years prior to his death. He was loved and appreciated by all who came in contact with him, was made superintendent of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, and his memorial obituary speaks of him as a great loss to his pastor, church members, and Sabbath-school scholars, all of whom lamented his untimely death with great sorrow and gave him a public funeral and a suitable monument to perpetuate his memory.

NATHAN LEE BISHOP, son of Nathan Perkins Bishop and Nancy Lee, who was a granddaughter of Rev. Andrew Lee, D.D., was born in Lisbon, served in the War of the Rebellion over three years; enlisting as a private, he served as a first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment, and was promoted to be a captain, but declined the commission. He is at present Superintendent of the Public Schools in Norwich, Conn., which official position he has held now nearly twenty-five years with great credit.

ELIJAH RATHBUN, Jr., a highly esteemed man of Lisbon, a self-made man; from his early boyhood he was a farmer, learned the trade of a mason, subsequently became a trader in produce at Boston and Chicago. His successful career closed a few years since with ripeness of age and richness of character, well illustrated in his benevolent interest in Christian work and exemplary life.

One of the later conspicuous residents of Lisbon was the late HEZEKIAH L. READE, who died recently, aged seventy-five years. He died in the house in which he was born, called the Owaneco Homestead. This farm was purchased by Mr. Reade's ancestors in 1640 from Owaneco, who was a half-brother of Uncas, chief of the Mohegans. Mr. Reade was appreciated beyond the narrow limits of Lisbon, although always living in the town. He was respected as an itinerant or evangelistic preacher. He was a successful manufacturer of paper; he had the credit of establishing the Jewett City Savings Bank, and was its President for almost thirty years. He was a writer and publisher of several books, and up to the close of his life a newspaper correspondent, whose contributions always found ready acceptance by the press.

JOSEPH CARR HEBBARD was born in Lisbon; son of Capt. Joseph Hebbard; he removed to Kansas early in life and became an influential citizen of that State. He was quite prominent in politics, was very good authority in all governmental statistics, and was duly appreciated by Kansas Congressmen, one of whom he served as a private secretary for several sessions. He died recently.

BISHOPS IN LISBON.

Besides those of the Ipswich settlers, Samuel and John, who were brothers and closely allied with the Perkinses as early settlers in Lisbon, there was a later emigration to Lisbon of four Bishops (brothers) not connected on this side of the water with the ancestry of the earlier ones. Samuel and John, who also became intermixed with the Perkinses.

It will be seen that four brothers came from the Island of Guernsey to Lisbon and vicinity—John, Ebenezer, Daniel, and Nathaniel. The two first settled in Lisbon, one other in New Haven, and one near New London.

The descendants of John Bishop:

1. John.
2. Samuel, who married in 1770.
3. Daniel Lathrop, born 1777.
4. Samuel Perkins, born 1807, who has four sons now living:
- [5. Daniel Lathrop, born 1847; 5. Henry Hunter, born 1852;
5. Edward Perkins, born 1859; 5. Newton Perkins, born 1865.]

The following letter, from (5) Daniel Lathrop Bishop, speaks of his father's death last year at the age of ninety-four years. He was the oldest banker then known in the world, as was claimed by the Cincinnati papers:

CINCINNATI, O., May 28, 1903.

Dr. HENRY F. BISHOP, 332 E. 88th St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have come across your letter of April 13, 1902, relating to genealogy of the Bishop family. At that time I advised you I would reply when I had the time to look over my father's papers. For some time I was so busy that I had no convenient time, and afterwards the matter was forgotten. Finding your letter I have taken up the subject. I do not find any documents relating to the family that are in the nature of records. I have found in a book of pamphlets on some inserted leaves memoranda relating to Bishops, Perkins, and other families of our connection.

From this I fear that we are not as you suppose descended from the Ipswich Bishops.

I will, however, give you the names of descendants of my great-great-grandfather, John Bishop, as noted in the memoranda, as it may be of service to you in case the items have reached you from any other source, as in your pamphlet you state there are many Samuel Bishops (page 39).

I will bring the list down to the present day as far as I am able.

Bishop—Four brothers emigrated from the Island of Guernsey. John and Ebenezer settled in Lisbon, Connecticut; Daniel and Nathaniel settled, one in New Haven, the other near New London, Connecticut.

Samuel, son of John Bishop, born October 23, 1770, married Mercy Johnson, daughter of Stephen Johnson of Preston, Connecticut. He died January 14, 1793. His wife died October 16, 1833. (I do not know where Samuel died, but as my great-grandmother Mercy married a second husband—Hough of Bozrah, Conn.—it was probably in Norwich neighborhood. Mercy, his wife, died in Ithaca, N. Y.)

The children of Samuel and Mary Bishop were:

	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
Daniel	Nov. 24, 1772	Sept. 24, 1775	
Samuel	Oct. 24, 1773	Sept. 27, 1775	
Mary	Oct. 30, 1775		— Kinney, lived at South Hero, Vt.
Daniel Lathrop	Oct. 20, 1777	March 26, 1848	{(1) Jan. 2, 1805, Lucy Perkins {(2) 1824, Elizabeth Perkins
Temperance	Dec. 18, 1779	Aug. 9, 1873	

	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
Deborah	Nov. 26, 1781	.....	Boardman. Lived at Grand Isle, Vt.
Lorice	Feb. 18, 1783	.....	M. Downer, of Bozrah, Conn.
Mercy	March 12, 1785	.....	Williams.
Sarah	May 24, 1787	July 18, 1832	Abr. Shepard, of Colchester, Conn.
Jedediah	June 5, 1789	April 9, 1791	.....

Daniel Lathrop Bishop and Lucy Perkins, born August 7, 1780; died February 27, 1817 (daughter of Simeon Perkins and Elizabeth (Young) Hadley), were married January 2, 1805, at Liverpool, Nova Scotia. (Simeon Perkins formerly lived in Norwich, Conn., and moved to Liverpool in 1762.)

The children of Daniel Lathrop and Lucy were:

	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
Henry Young	Oct. 5, 1805	Jan. 21, 1817	.....
Samuel Perkins	June 12, 1807	Feb. 1, 1902	Oct. 7, 1841, Elizabeth Hunter Hoge.
Elizabeth Perkins	Aug. 16, 1809	Nov. 14, 1869	March, 1831, J. Newton Perkins (her cousin).
Mary Johnson	Dec. 19, 1811	Dec. 16, 1847	James Thompson.
Daniel Edward	May 22, 1813	Aug. 13, 1814	.....
Daniel Edward (2)	Aug. 21, 1815	Dec. 29, 1899	{ (1) 1845, Eliza Low Isaacs. (2) Oct. 24, 1893, Ada Eliza Richards.

Samuel Perkins Bishop and Elizabeth (born March 27, 1822; died December 24, 1896) Hunter Hoge (daughter of Rev. John Blair Hoge and Ann Kean Hunter of Martinsburg, Va.) were married at Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1841.

Their children were:

	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
John Hoge	Feb. 13, 1844	Jan. 2, 1846	.....
Daniel Lathrop	March 11, 1847	*.....	Nov. 17, 1885, Caroline K. Stanley.
Lucy Perkins	Nov. 28, 1849	Feb. 27, 1855	.....
Henry Hunter	April 30, 1852	†.....	Sept. 4, 1874, Florence Nelson.
Samuel Perkins	Jan. 5, 1855	June 14, 1855	.....
Anna Hoge	Aug. 2, 1856	Oct. 9, 1879	.....
Edward Perkins	Aug. 31, 1859	‡.....	Sept. 1, 1885, Ella P. Hutchinson.
Newton Perkins	May 29, 1865	§.....	Sept. 29, 1892, May Darling.

Daniel Lathrop Bishop and Caroline K. Stanley, born October 20, 1860, daughter of Rev. Augustin O. Stanley and Rebecca Dowdell Stanley, were married at Cincinnati November 17, 1885.

Their children:

	BORN	DIED
Caro. Elizabeth	June 2, 1888	May 12, 1889
James Stanley	Nov. 6, 1890	.....
Elizabeth Hoge	Dec. 10, 1893	March 16, 1895

*Living at Cincinnati, O.
†Living at Cleveland, O.

‡Living at Decatur, Ill.
§Living at Cleveland, O.

Daniel Lathrop Bishop graduated from Woodward High School in 1864. Was in a bank for seven years and thirty-one years with Cincinnati Gas Co., resigning as Purchasing Agent in August, 1902.

Henry Hunter Bishop on September 4, 1874, was married at Xenia, O., to Florence Amelia Nelson, born June 7, 1852; died July 10, 1880.

Their children were:

	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
Carrie Hunter	July 5, 1875		Jay Scott Clark.
Roy Nelson	Jan. 20, 1878		
Florence Nelson	May 10, 1880	July 31, 1880	

Carrie Hunter Bishop Clark has one child, Florence Jenny, born at Toledo, O., September 4, 1902.

Henry H. Bishop graduated from Woodward High School of Cincinnati in 1868. Engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati from 1868 to 1875. In wholesale hardware at Decatur, Ill., from November, 1875, to April 1, 1887. Since that date to present time in Cleveland, O., in wholesale hardware.

Roy Nelson Bishop was educated at University School of Cleveland, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Leaving in Sophomore year to enlist in Troop A, First O. V. Cavalry for Spanish-American War. After discharge, in November, 1898, entered Columbia University, New York, and received degree as Engineer of Mines October, 1902. Now pursuing that profession.

Edward Perkins Bishop was married September 1, 1885, at Lebanon, O., to Ella Parsons Hutchinson; born March 14, 1859.

Their children were:

	BORN	DIED
Helen Adelia	March 31, 1887	
Edward Hutchinson	Nov. 17, 1891	
William Hunter	March 2, 1890	March 5, 1890

Edward P., after graduation from Woodward High School, engaged in business in Cincinnati as bookkeeper until January, 1881, when he removed to Decatur, Ill. Is now Treasurer of Wholesale Hardware Co. (Morehouse & Wells Co.).

Newton Perkins Bishop was married at Cincinnati, O., September 29, 1892, to May Darling.

Their daughter Dorothy May was born April 30, 1899, at Cleveland, O. Since graduating from Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Newton P. has held clerical positions in Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, O.

You mention that Mrs. Jno. H. Converse gave you some valuable facts, and I presume that she advised you as to her two brothers and one sister still living.

Was she able to say whether we are descended from the Ipswich family, which, as I stated, seems to me to be doubtful? If you should issue another pamphlet would be glad to receive a copy, and one of my brothers expressed the same desire.

I am a little in doubt as to correctness of the dates of birth and death of my aunt Mary J. Thompson (Mrs. Converse's mother), but no doubt you have the right ones from her.

Regretting that I have not replied to you sooner, and that even this letter has been delayed by interruptions since I started it, I am

Yours very truly,

DANIEL LATHROP BISHOP.

D. L. Bishop, 2345 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, O.

June 11, 1903.

The following letter discloses the fact that success can follow in special lines, as has been often proved in Lisbon, where the soil seemed not the best, but rocky and unpromising. Experiments have shown that mulberry trees for making silk, apple and peach trees for culture of fruit, have rewarded such efforts:

ROUND HILL FARM, NORWICH, May 2, 1903.

To Mr. HENRY F. BISHOP, New York.

My Dear Sir:—Yours at hand. In reply, will say I went in for blooded stock seventeen years ago when I had a debt of \$9,000 on my farm. I paid \$600 for two cows and \$100 for a bull six months old; also \$150 for three sheep. This was my foundation of a herd and flock. Since then I have bought and sold both cattle and sheep in most every State. Have shipped stock to Illinois, to California, and to Kansas. I have sold cows for \$250, and bulls for \$200; lots of sheep for \$20 and \$30 each. Have shown stock in all the leading fairs in New England for the past twelve years, and won many thousand dollars, besides medals, both gold, silver, and bronze. In fact my stock has nearly paid the debt I owed. I have on my 160-acre farm fifty-two head of stock, mostly Guernseys, and over 100 sheep and lambs, all pure bred, and the sheep would readily bring \$15 each. I have a buck and two ewes that cost me \$87.60 last fall. I have four breeds of registered sheep—Dorsets, Shropshires, Southdowns and Merinos. I use a machine to shear them and this week have sheared twenty-seven in four hours, and this without as much as a scratch, as would have been made by the shears. I have cows now that I could sell for \$200; calves for \$50. Have cows with butter record of 16 and 18 lbs. in seven days. I have taken over \$200 in prizes at New London County fair each year for four years. I believe it a nice thing for any young man to be in debt, as he has an object in view, and will get a hustle on him.

If these statements are of any good to you or the old town, you are quite welcome to them.

Yours with respect,

J. B. PALMER.

The following letter has been received from Rev. Edwin Bradford Robinson, who was settled in Lisbon as pastor. He has always been greatly beloved by all her people, and remembered throughout that whole vicinity for his eloquent talents in doing good, Christian work. His personal magnetism has had much to do with "inaugurating" a new day "for Lisbon."

171 CABOT ST., HOLYOKE, MASS., May 27, 1903.

My Dear Mr. Bishop:—Your holy labor of preserving the history of Lisbon wins my profound appreciation. An honorable history is a valuable asset. Lisbon is unspeakably rich in her history.

Turning from the hoary past to the living present I must recall the lines of Wordsworth—

"Those beauteous forms,
Through a long absence, have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:
But oft in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart
With tranquil restoration."

The years can never efface the imprint of "the little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love" that helped to make the "mause" the "sparrow's nest" which Mrs. Browne would term it.

Our daughter remembers with pride that Lisbon was her birthplace.

A forward look. I am confident that your book will be the means of accomplishing these results:

First—The completion of the repairs on the church building.

Second—A renewed interest in the old town and a *feeling of responsibility* for her spiritual, social and material interests.

Third—A spirit of enterprise in the Lisbon of to-day.

I am thankful that for more than three years I labored in Newent Parish and had some part in inaugurating the new day which your book will usher in.

Very cordially yours,

EDWIN BRADFORD ROBINSON.

The following letter came from Rev. Tyler Eddy Gale, who has supplied the Newent pulpit during the last year:

4 DOWNING STREET, WORCESTER, MASS., June 5, 1903.

Mr. H. F. BISHOP.

My Dear Mr. Bishop:—Your kind note of May 30th is at hand. My connection with the Newent Church has come to an end, but I still feel very vitally interested in its welfare, and I should be very glad indeed to go on record as appreciative in the history of Lisbon you are so self-sacrificingly preparing. The year I have spent as acting pastor of the Newent church has been the happiest of my life. The sturdy ancestry behind the Lisbon people, and their helpful interest in the future progress of society, unite to make them men and women of whom one is proud to call by the name of friends. In this time, when the social conditions of New England's small towns are so generally condemned, the presence in a community of a religious and social institution of the stability and force of the Newent church is a happy warrant for optimism as to that community's future. Worthily conservative, nobly progressive, it guarantees Lisbon's fidelity to the best ideals of New England. May its future be bright in the truth of the past it reveres, the future advancement it hopes for, the God it worships, and the gospel it preaches!

If I can be of any service whatever to you in your work, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

TYLER E. GALE.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives the following response to my letter asking information of him.

Mr. Wilson, as is well known, was called to serve in the Cabinet of the late President McKinley, and he is now serving in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and is highly honored by all those who know him through the whole country.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1903.

Dr. H. F. BISHOP, 312-322 East 88th St., New York City.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of May 1st. I was fifteen years old when my father, in 1851, moved from Scotland to Connecticut. We lived on a farm on the Quinabaug River, a little above the tunnel. You remember the Shetucket joins the Quinabaug a little below the tunnel. We went

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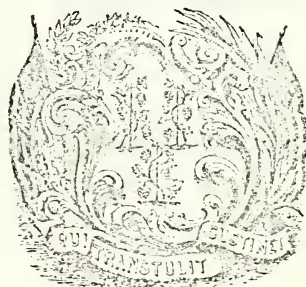
to Lisbon to church regularly every Sunday; and there we listened to dear old Dr. Nelson, who had preached a long time—if I remember rightly, well on toward a half-century. My father was a devout Christian man, and saw to it that we went to church regularly; and not only that, but to mid-week prayer meetings also, in the houses of the farmers around. This enabled me to get an inside knowledge of the excellence of Connecticut families that I have never forgotten. I went to the district school in winter, where, I remember, Daniel Hyde was teacher. Later I went to the high school in Greenville. Those quaint neighborhoods in Connecticut have produced grand men, who have done much for the whole country. Their thorough knowledge of local self-government has extended westward, and is now being introduced into the islands of the Orient. I have always had a deep-seated affection for the State of Connecticut.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

A more extended correspondence with native Lisbonites and their descendants would have furnished much more in general interest to have enriched the publication of this work; but limitations must draw a line even if injustice is done to some who get no opportunity to be heard. Among those not heard from, United States Senator Perkins of California is one. The New York Press has said of him within a few days past: "He was reared on a farm and had limited educational qualifications. Many a stone fence he helped to build and many a field he mowed in the meridian sun." Of such material is this genuine old colonial stock of Lisbon composed that they can arise to useful positions as statesmen and counsellors, as well as companions and advisers to those elected to govern this great Republic.

State of Connecticut.



"WHO TRANSPLANTED SUSTAINS"

"Lives there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself has said—
This is my own, my native land."

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